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New Mexico Labor Market Review

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New Mexico Department of LABOR

Bruce King, *Governor*
Patrick G. Baca, *Secretary*

HIGHLIGHTS

...New Mexico unemployment rate held at 7.2 percent in February 1991. The U.S. civilian unemployment rate, not seasonally adjusted, was 7.2 percent in February, up from 7.0 percent in January 1991.

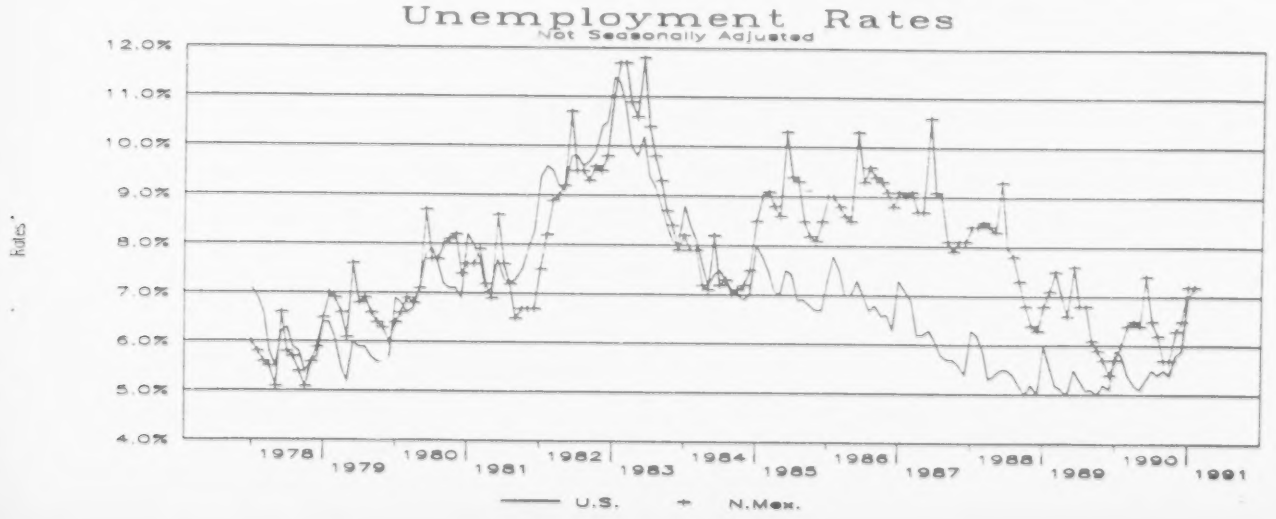
...Unemployed New Mexicans totalled 50,500 in February, up from 41,300 in February 1990 - a 22 percent increase. New Mexico has now experienced four consecutive months of unemployment higher than year-ago levels.

...New Mexico's nonagricultural wage and salary employment in February stands at 573,700, showing an increase of 4,500 jobs from January.

...Nonfarm employment in New Mexico gained 7,900 jobs over the last year, showing 1.4% growth. This is faster growth than shown at the end of 1990, but is still only about half of the growth rate seen as recently as mid-1990.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Household Data	
New Mexico & Albuquerque MSA Summary	2
New Mexico & U.S. Labor Force Statistics	3
Unemployment Rate Ranking by State	4
Labor Force Estimates by County	5
Establishment Data	
New Mexico & Albuquerque MSA Summary	7
N.M., Albuq., Santa Fe MSA Tables	8
Average Hours & Earnings and U.S. CPI	11
Nonagricultural Employment Growth Rates	12
Nonfarm Employment Index & Growth Rate	16
Miscellaneous Items	
National Labor Update from U.S. B.L.S.	17
Unemployment Compensation Statistics	19
Area Economic Activity	20
Glossary of Terms	23
1990 Census Data	
Population by Counties and Municipalities	25
Population by Ethnic Categories	26
Labor Service Center Directory	27



NEW MEXICO
LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES
(Household Survey Based)

New Mexico's unemployment rate often increases from January to February, but this February New Mexico's unemployment rate held at 7.2 percent, the same as in January. The U.S. civilian unemployment rate, not seasonally adjusted, was 7.2 percent in February, up from 7.0 percent in January 1991. Unemployed New Mexicans totalled 50,500 in February, up from 41,300 in February 1990 - a 22 percent increase. New Mexico has now experienced four consecutive months of unemployment higher than year-ago levels. The rate of increase of unemployment on a year-to-year basis had moved up, ratchet-like, from 11 percent in November, and 21 percent in December, 1990 to 28 percent in January 1991.

Evidence of increased joblessness is also provided by New Mexico Department of Labor data on unemployment insurance (U.I.) claims. Insured unemployment, unemployed New Mexicans receiving U.I. benefits, rose to 14,206 in February 1991 from 13,142 in February 1990. (There were 13,258 U.I. recipients in January 1991.) See page 16 for a discussion of unemployment compensation developments.

The number of New Mexicans filing new claims for U.I. in February 1991 was 6,034, down from 6,197 in February of 1990, although preliminary March data show that the pace of filing for unemployment insurance has again increased. Initial claims for unemployment insurance are thought to be a good short-term indicator of the increase or decrease of unemployment.

New Mexico posted a decline of 1,400 persons employed or -0.2 percent since February 1990. The national decline in this measure was nine-tenths of a percentage point, a bit more severe than in New Mexico. Five of the last six months saw over-the-year percentage declines in the estimates of persons employed in New Mexico. Beginning in September 1990 with a minimal drop of -0.1 percent, the level of New Mexico employment began to fall on a year-to-year basis. The same negative trend in the estimate of persons employed began nationally in November 1990. The first two months of 1991 have shown a continuation of this trend toward weak employment, and higher unemployment, estimates for both New Mexico and the nation.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Feb. 1991	Jan. 1991	Feb. 1990	Jan. 1991	Feb. 1990
Civilian Labor Force	696,900	692,300	689,100	+4,600	+7,800
Employment	646,400	642,600	647,800	+3,800	-1,400
Unemployment	50,500	49,700	41,300	+,800	+9,200
Rate	7.2%	7.2%	6.0%		

ALBUQUERQUE AREA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)
LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES
(Household Survey Based)

Albuquerque's unemployment rate was 5.5 percent in February 1991, unchanged since December 1990, but up one and one-tenth point from the February 1990 rate of 4.4%. The estimate of unemployed persons in Albuquerque is now 3,000 higher than one year ago, an increase of over 26 percent. Administrative data from the Unemployment Insurance (U.I.) program are consistent with this increase, as the number of unemployment insurance recipients in Albuquerque this February was significantly higher than one year ago, up from 3,500 to 4,100 (+17%). Although new U.I. claims in February were down one percent over February 1990, preliminary claims data do not show this decline continuing into March.

The over-the-year change in persons employed was a negative 1,400, a decrease of 0.6 percent, identical to the statewide absolute decline. Of the New Mexico Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA's), Albuquerque and Las Cruces are showing declines in employment, while the Santa Fe-Los Alamos MSA had a slight increase. Albuquerque has shown over-the-year employment declines each month since August 1990, except for January 1991.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Feb. 1991	Jan. 1991	Feb. 1990	Jan. 1991	Feb. 1990
Civilian Labor Force	262,600	260,800	261,000	+1,800	+1,600
Employment	248,100	246,400	249,500	+1,700	-1,400
Unemployment	14,500	14,400	11,500	+,100	+3,000
Rate	5.5%	5.5%	4.4%		

NEW MEXICO AND UNITED STATES

RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

NEW MEXICO

YEAR/ MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY MENT	UNEM- PLOYMENT	RATE %
1977	518,000	478,000	40,000	7.7%
1978	545,000	514,000	31,000	5.7%
1979	557,000	520,000	37,000	6.6%
1980	562,000	520,000	42,000	7.5%
1981	579,000	537,000	42,000	7.3%
1982	596,000	541,000	55,000	9.2%
1983	609,000	547,000	62,000	10.1%
1984	628,000	581,000	47,000	7.5%
1985	644,000	587,000	57,000	8.8%
1986	678,000	616,000	62,000	9.2%
1987	682,000	622,000	60,000	8.9%
1988	688,000	635,000	54,000	7.8%
1989	698,000	651,000	46,000	6.7%
1990	700,000	656,000	44,000	6.3%
1990 JAN.	682,100	643,400	38,700	5.7%
FEB.	689,100	647,800	41,300	6.0%
MAR.	696,800	652,100	44,700	6.4%
APR.	699,900	654,100	45,800	6.5%
MAY.	703,900	658,800	45,100	6.4%
JUN.	710,800	658,000	52,800	7.4%
JUL.	709,800	663,600	46,200	6.5%
AUG.	703,700	660,200	43,500	6.2%
SEP.	698,000	658,000	40,000	5.7%
OCT.	697,700	657,900	39,800	5.7%
NOV.	702,800	658,700	44,100	6.3%
DEC.	705,400	659,500	45,900	6.5%
1991 JAN.	692,300	642,600	49,700	7.2%
FEB.	696,900	646,400	50,500	7.2%
MAR.				
APR.				
MAY.				
JUN.				
JUL.				
AUG.				
SEP.				
OCT.				
NOV.				
DEC.				
# CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	4,600	3,800	800	0.0
YEAR AGO	7,800	-1,400	9,200	1.2
2 YRS. AGO	12,100	10,400	1,700	0.1
3 YRS. AGO	20,800	27,400	-6,600	-1.2
% CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	0.7%	0.6%	1.6%	
YEAR AGO	1.1%	-0.2%	22.3%	
2 YRS. AGO	1.8%	1.6%	3.5%	
3 YRS. AGO	3.1%	4.4%	-11.6%	

UNITED STATES

(in thousands)

YEAR/ MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY MENT	UNEM- PLOYMENT	RATE %
1977	99,009	92,017	6,992	7.1%
1978	102,251	96,048	6,202	6.1%
1979	104,962	98,824	6,137	5.8%
1980	106,940	99,303	7,637	7.1%
1981	108,670	100,397	8,273	7.6%
1982	110,204	99,526	10,678	9.7%
1983	111,550	100,834	10,717	9.6%
1984	113,544	105,005	8,539	7.5%
1985	115,461	107,150	8,312	7.2%
1986	117,834	109,597	8,237	7.0%
1987	119,865	112,440	7,425	6.2%
1988	121,669	114,968	6,701	5.5%
1989	123,869	117,342	6,528	5.3%
1990	124,787	117,914	6,874	5.5%
1990 JAN.	123,300	116,000	7,300	5.9%
FEB.	123,400	116,300	7,100	5.8%
MAR.	123,800	117,100	6,700	5.4%
APR.	123,900	117,400	6,500	5.2%
MAY.	124,700	118,300	6,400	5.1%
JUN.	126,300	119,600	6,700	5.3%
JUL.	126,900	120,000	6,900	5.5%
AUG.	126,000	119,200	6,800	5.4%
SEP.	124,800	118,000	6,800	5.5%
OCT.	125,000	118,300	6,700	5.4%
NOV.	124,800	117,600	7,200	5.8%
DEC.	124,600	117,300	7,300	5.9%
1991 JAN.	123,600	115,000	8,600	7.0%
FEB.	124,100	115,200	8,900	7.2%
MAR.				
APR.				
MAY.				
JUN.				
JUL.				
AUG.				
SEP.				
OCT.				
NOV.				
DEC.				
# CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	500	200	300	0.2
YEAR AGO	700	-1,100	1,800	1.4
2 YRS. AGO	2,200	200	2,000	1.6
3 YRS. AGO	4,100	2,700	1,400	1.0
% CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	0.4%	0.2%	3.5%	
YEAR AGO	0.6%	-0.9%	25.4%	
2 YRS. AGO	1.8%	0.2%	29.0%	
3 YRS. AGO	3.4%	2.4%	18.7%	

Note: Annual average labor force levels and unemployment rates may not calculate exactly due to independent rounding.

(PREL.) JANUARY UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY STATE (Highest to Lowest)

Not Seasonally Adjusted

STATE	(PREL.) JANUARY 1991 RANKING	RATE
WEST VIRGINIA	1	10.6%
MASSACHUSETTS	2	9.0%
MISSISSIPPI	3	8.9%
ALASKA	4	8.8%
MAINE	5	8.7%
MICHIGAN	6	8.6%
RHODE ISLAND	7	8.4%
ARKANSAS	8	8.2%
VERMONT	9	7.9%
WYOMING	10	7.7%
IDAHO	11	7.6%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	11	7.6%
MONTANA	13	7.4%
CALIFORNIA	13	7.4%
OHIO	15	7.3%
ILLINIOS	15	7.3%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	15	7.3%
KENTUCKY	18	7.2%
NEW MEXICO	18	7.2%
NEW YORK	20	7.1%
PENNSYLVANIA	20	7.1%
NEW JERSEY	20	7.1%
OKLAHOMA	20	7.1%
MISSOURI	24	7.0%
LOUISIANA	24	7.0%
TEXAS	26	6.9%
WASHINGTON	26	6.9%
TENNESSEE	26	6.9%
OREGON	29	6.8%
DELAWARE	30	6.7%
INDIANA	30	6.7%
ALABAMA	32	6.5%
GEORGIA	32	6.5%
FLORIDA	34	6.2%
NEVADA	35	6.1%
MARYLAND	35	6.1%
NORTH CAROLINA	37	6.0%
SOUTH CAROLINA	38	5.9%
COLORADO	39	5.8%
VIRGINIA	39	5.8%
KANSAS	41	5.6%
CONNECTICUT	41	5.6%
MINNESOTA	43	5.4%
IOWA	43	5.4%
WISCONSIN	43	5.4%
ARIZONA	46	5.2%
UTAH	47	4.6%
NORTH DAKOTA	48	4.5%
SOUTH DAKOTA	49	4.0%
HAWAII	50	2.8%
NEBRASKA	51	2.7%

STATE	REVISED JANUARY 1990 RANKING	RATE
MICHIGAN	1	9.4%
WEST VIRGINIA	2	9.2%
ALASKA	3	8.4%
MISSISSIPPI	4	8.0%
OHIO	5	7.6%
ILLINIOS	6	6.9%
OKLAHOMA	6	6.9%
MISSOURI	8	6.8%
ARKANSAS	8	6.8%
IDAHO	10	6.6%
ALABAMA	11	6.5%
KENTUCKY	11	6.5%
RHODE ISLAND	11	6.5%
LOUISIANA	14	6.4%
WYOMING	14	6.4%
WASHINGTON	16	6.1%
OREGON	17	6.0%
MONTANA	18	5.9%
PENNSYLVANIA	18	5.9%
FLORIDA	20	5.8%
INDIANA	20	5.8%
TEXAS	20	5.8%
NEW MEXICO	23	5.7%
WISCONSIN	24	5.6%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	24	5.6%
CALIFORNIA	26	5.5%
NEW YORK	26	5.5%
COLORADO	28	5.3%
TENNESSEE	28	5.3%
GEORGIA	28	5.3%
NEW JERSEY	31	5.2%
DELAWARE	31	5.2%
MAINE	31	5.2%
NORTH DAKOTA	34	5.1%
CONNECTICUT	35	5.0%
MASSACHUSETTS	35	5.0%
NEVADA	37	4.9%
MINNESOTA	37	4.9%
IOWA	39	4.8%
KANSAS	40	4.7%
SOUTH CAROLINA	40	4.7%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	42	4.6%
ARIZONA	42	4.6%
NORTH CAROLINA	42	4.6%
VERMONT	45	4.5%
VIRGINIA	46	4.4%
UTAH	46	4.4%
SOUTH DAKOTA	46	4.4%
MARYLAND	49	4.3%
HAWAII	50	3.0%
NEBRASKA	51	2.9%

NEW MEXICO LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES 1/

	PRELIMINARY FEBRUARY 1991				REVISED JANUARY 1991				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	696,853	646,352	50,501	7.2%	692,289	642,563	49,726	7.2%	4,564	3,789	775	0.7%	0.6%	1.6%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	262,579	248,069	14,510	5.5%	260,779	246,357	14,422	5.5%	1,800	1,712	88	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	57,960	53,338	4,622	8.0%	57,566	53,098	4,468	7.8%	394	240	154	0.7%	0.5%	3.4%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	68,947	66,421	2,526	3.7%	69,531	66,620	2,911	4.2%	-584	-199	-385	-0.8%	-0.3%	-13.2%
Catron	1,324	1,056	268	20.2%	1,304	1,061	243	18.6%	20	-5	25	1.5%	-0.5%	10.3%
Chaves	23,569	22,223	1,346	5.7%	23,629	22,088	1,541	6.5%	-60	135	-195	-0.3%	0.6%	-12.7%
Cibola	8,919	7,626	1,293	14.5%	8,890	7,690	1,200	13.5%	29	-64	93	0.3%	-0.8%	7.8%
Colfax	5,949	5,381	568	9.5%	6,083	5,503	580	9.5%	-134	-122	-12	-2.2%	-2.2%	-2.1%
Curry	16,088	14,902	1,186	7.4%	16,203	15,074	1,129	7.0%	-115	-172	57	-0.7%	-1.1%	5.0%
De Baca	929	857	72	7.8%	901	834	67	7.4%	28	23	5	3.1%	2.8%	7.5%
Eddy	19,680	18,317	1,363	6.9%	19,541	18,158	1,383	7.1%	139	159	-20	0.7%	0.9%	-1.4%
Grant	10,280	9,423	857	8.3%	10,145	9,300	845	8.3%	135	123	12	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%
Guadalupe	1,695	1,440	255	15.0%	1,635	1,420	215	13.1%	60	20	40	3.7%	1.4%	18.6%
Harding	332	279	53	16.0%	336	281	55	16.4%	-4	-2	-2	-1.2%	-0.7%	-3.6%
Hidalgo	2,682	2,548	134	5.0%	2,646	2,530	116	4.4%	36	18	18	1.4%	0.7%	15.5%
Lea	21,288	20,280	1,008	4.7%	21,468	20,540	928	4.3%	-180	-260	80	-0.8%	-1.3%	8.6%
Lincoln	6,253	5,749	504	8.1%	6,204	5,768	436	7.0%	49	-19	68	0.8%	-0.3%	15.6%
Luna	6,242	5,058	1,184	19.0%	6,186	5,160	1,026	16.6%	56	-102	158	0.9%	-2.0%	15.4%
McKinley	18,205	16,175	2,030	11.2%	18,550	16,428	2,122	11.4%	-345	-253	-92	-1.9%	-1.5%	-4.3%
Mora	1,410	883	527	37.4%	1,392	914	478	34.3%	18	-31	49	1.3%	-3.4%	10.3%
Otero	18,708	17,071	1,637	8.8%	17,968	16,425	1,543	8.6%	740	646	94	4.1%	3.9%	6.1%
Quay	4,516	4,165	351	7.8%	4,568	4,199	369	8.1%	-52	-34	-18	-1.1%	-0.8%	-4.9%
Rio Arriba	13,661	11,252	2,409	17.6%	13,604	11,354	2,250	16.5%	57	-102	159	0.4%	-0.9%	7.1%
Roosevelt	8,043	7,679	364	4.5%	7,090	6,721	369	5.2%	953	958	-5	13.4%	14.3%	-1.4%
Sandoval	30,193	27,910	2,283	7.6%	29,447	27,231	2,216	7.5%	746	679	67	2.5%	2.5%	3.0%
San Juan	35,288	32,003	3,285	9.3%	34,770	31,452	3,318	9.5%	518	551	-33	1.5%	1.8%	-1.0%
San Miguel	9,988	8,785	1,203	12.0%	9,978	8,756	1,222	12.2%	10	29	-19	0.1%	0.3%	-1.6%
Sierra	2,710	2,506	204	7.5%	2,690	2,477	213	7.9%	20	29	-9	0.7%	1.2%	-4.2%
Socorro	6,094	5,594	500	8.2%	6,237	5,825	412	6.6%	-143	-231	88	-2.3%	-4.0%	21.4%
Taos	11,256	9,423	1,833	16.3%	11,160	9,526	1,634	14.6%	96	-103	199	0.9%	-1.1%	12.2%
Torrance	3,892	3,492	400	10.3%	3,724	3,371	353	9.5%	168	121	47	4.5%	3.6%	13.3%
Union	1,955	1,874	81	4.1%	1,941	1,850	91	4.7%	14	24	-10	0.7%	1.3%	-11.0%
Valencia	16,218	14,573	1,645	10.1%	16,123	14,552	1,571	9.7%	95	21	74	0.6%	0.1%	4.7%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Doña Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

NEW MEXICO LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES 1/

	PRELIMINARY FEBRUARY 1991				REVISED FEBRUARY 1990				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	696,853	646,352	50,501	7.2%	689,098	647,771	41,327	6.0%	7,755	-1,419	9,174	1.1%	-0.2%	22.2%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	262,579	248,069	14,510	5.5%	260,964	249,491	11,473	4.4%	1,615	-1,422	3,037	0.6%	-0.6%	26.5%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	57,960	53,338	4,622	8.0%	57,478	53,674	3,804	6.6%	482	-336	818	0.8%	-0.6%	21.5%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	68,947	66,421	2,526	3.7%	68,060	65,868	2,192	3.2%	887	553	334	1.3%	0.8%	15.2%
Catron	1,324	1,056	268	20.2%	1,227	1,022	205	16.7%	97	34	63	7.9%	3.3%	30.7%
Chaves	23,569	22,223	1,346	5.7%	23,986	22,781	1,205	5.0%	-417	-558	141	-1.7%	-2.4%	11.7%
Cibola	8,919	7,626	1,293	14.5%	8,975	7,956	1,019	11.4%	-56	-330	274	-0.6%	-4.1%	26.9%
Colfax	5,949	5,381	568	9.5%	6,191	5,627	564	9.1%	-242	-246	4	-3.9%	-4.4%	0.7%
Curry	16,088	14,902	1,186	7.4%	16,320	15,380	940	5.8%	-232	-478	246	-1.4%	-3.1%	26.2%
De Baca	929	857	72	7.8%	978	901	77	7.9%	-49	-44	-5	-5.0%	-4.9%	-6.5%
Eddy	19,680	18,317	1,363	6.9%	19,951	18,682	1,269	6.4%	-271	-365	94	-1.4%	-2.0%	7.4%
Grant	10,280	9,423	857	8.3%	10,382	9,484	898	8.6%	-102	-61	-41	-1.0%	-0.6%	-4.6%
Guadalupe	1,695	1,440	255	15.0%	1,654	1,440	214	12.9%	41	0	41	2.5%	0.0%	19.2%
Harding	332	279	53	16.0%	402	334	68	16.9%	-70	-55	-15	-17.4%	-16.5%	-22.1%
Hidalgo	2,682	2,548	134	5.0%	2,664	2,546	118	4.4%	18	2	16	0.7%	0.1%	13.6%
Lea	21,288	20,280	1,008	4.7%	21,116	20,018	1,098	5.2%	172	262	-90	0.8%	1.3%	-8.2%
Lincoln	6,253	5,749	504	8.1%	6,134	5,749	385	6.3%	119	0	119	1.9%	0.0%	30.9%
Luna	6,242	5,058	1,184	19.0%	6,029	5,220	809	13.4%	213	-162	375	3.5%	-3.1%	46.4%
McKinley	18,205	16,175	2,030	11.2%	18,130	16,518	1,612	8.9%	75	-343	418	0.4%	-2.1%	25.9%
Mora	1,410	883	527	37.4%	1,250	917	333	26.6%	160	-34	194	12.8%	-3.7%	58.3%
Otero	18,708	17,071	1,637	8.8%	18,327	17,110	1,217	6.6%	381	-39	420	2.1%	-0.2%	34.5%
Quay	4,516	4,165	351	7.8%	4,681	4,330	351	7.5%	-165	-165	0	-3.5%	-3.8%	0.0%
Rio Arriba	13,661	11,252	2,409	17.6%	13,359	11,357	2,002	15.0%	302	-105	407	2.3%	-0.9%	20.3%
Roosevelt	8,043	7,679	364	4.5%	8,002	7,716	286	3.6%	41	-37	78	0.5%	-0.5%	27.3%
Sandoval	30,193	27,910	2,283	7.6%	27,844	26,167	1,677	6.0%	2,349	1,743	606	8.4%	6.7%	36.1%
San Juan	35,288	32,003	3,285	9.3%	34,416	31,345	3,071	8.9%	872	658	214	2.5%	2.1%	7.0%
San Miguel	9,988	8,785	1,203	12.0%	9,710	8,763	947	9.8%	278	22	256	2.9%	0.3%	27.0%
Sierra	2,710	2,506	204	7.5%	2,732	2,575	157	5.7%	-22	-69	47	-0.8%	-2.7%	29.9%
Socorro	6,094	5,594	500	8.2%	6,114	5,697	417	6.8%	-20	-103	83	-0.3%	-1.8%	19.9%
Taos	11,256	9,423	1,833	16.3%	10,521	9,222	1,299	12.3%	735	201	534	7.0%	2.2%	41.1%
Torrance	3,892	3,492	400	10.3%	3,692	3,362	330	8.9%	200	130	70	5.4%	3.9%	21.2%
Union	1,955	1,874	81	4.1%	2,084	1,969	115	5.5%	-129	-95	-34	-6.2%	-4.8%	-29.6%
Valencia	16,218	14,573	1,645	10.1%	15,725	14,550	1,175	7.5%	493	23	470	3.1%	0.2%	40.0%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Doña Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

NEW MEXICO

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

(Employer survey based)

New Mexico's nonagricultural wage and salary employment in February stands at 573,700, showing an increase of 4,500 jobs from January. Almost all of the February job gains are in the service producing sector (4,400) and are largely seasonal in nature. State supported universities, public schools, and private educational entities rehired workers to resume normal activities that were interrupted by the semester and end of year breaks. However, not all service producing industries experienced job increases. General merchandise, food, and apparel stores posted losses as employers released temporary workers in response to the slow economic conditions that are typical of the start of the new year.

Nonfarm employment in New Mexico gained 7,900 jobs over the last year, showing 1.4% growth. This is faster growth than shown at the end of 1990 but is still only about half of the growth rate seen as recently as mid-1990. The goods producing sector gained 1,300 jobs from February 1990 as mining, construction, and manufacturing expanded. Mining's new jobs came from increased activity in oil and gas extraction. Employment in oil and gas extraction now stands at 9,700, about 60% of its peak level in November 1981. Construction added 300 new jobs, showing a 1.1% increase over the year, only the third such year to year increase since December 1985. Construction employment in New Mexico peaked in July 1985 at 39,300.

The service producing sector gained 6,600 jobs from February 1991, with gains concentrated in services, trade, and government. Business and health services continued to lead the way in job growth. Eating & drinking places and miscellaneous retail also added jobs, as did federal government and public education. Service sector declines occurred in railroad transportation, communications, depository institutions (banks and savings & loans), and state-supported universities. With the exception of universities, all of the job losses are continuations of long-term declines. Employment in railroad transportation in New Mexico peaked in May 1980 at 3,200; since then it has declined to its current level of less than half of its peak. Employment in communications has behaved similarly except that it peaked in August 1982, when it reached a level of 8,300. Currently, communications employment stands at about 75 percent of its peak level. Employment in depository institutions has been declining gradually over the past few years, most probably the result of increased competition in the banking industry and because of the problems experienced by the savings & loans.

On the national scene, total nonagricultural employment is down over the year for the first time since May 1983. Total nonfarm employment nationwide is down by 0.3 percent from February 1990. Construction and manufacturing lost employment at the rate of 9 and 4 percent, respectively. In the service producing sector, only transportation & public utilities, services, and government gained employment, but obviously not enough to make up for the loss of jobs in the rest of the nation's economy.

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ALBUQUERQUE MSA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

(Employer survey based)

Total nonagricultural payroll employment rose modestly in February, according to preliminary estimates based on the monthly survey of employers. The gain of 1,500 jobs was an increase of just over one-half of one percent, which is slightly smaller than recent January-February upturns. State supported higher education contributed the lion's share of the increase as employment returned to the normal level following the January semester break. Private education employment experienced a similar rebound. Health services establishments also added a significant number of new workers during February. Offsetting about one-third of these gains were substantial job losses in retail trade, as general merchandise stores and apparel stores continued their post-Christmas season layoffs. While the decline in trade employment was somewhat greater than expected, the increase in construction jobs was slightly greater than in most previous January-February periods. Manufacturing, which usually adds a few jobs between January and February, instead posted a small decline; this is the sixth consecutive monthly decrease in manufacturing employment. This month's drop occurred primarily in electronic equipment and paper printing & publishing.

February also marks the eleventh consecutive month that manufacturing employment is below the year ago level. Among the subsectors of manufacturing, only paper, printing & publishing and food are showing more jobs now than one year ago. The major over-the-year job losers continue to be miscellaneous durable products and lumber, wood & furniture.

Construction continues to exhibit a large year to year job decline, but the deficit is not quite as large now as it was in the closing months of 1990. At this time one year ago, the convention center expansion and related downtown construction projects were employing hundreds of workers.

Total nonagricultural employment now stands slightly (less than one percent) above the February 1990 level, but this is true only because of strong growth in services, especially business services and health services. As has been pointed out in the past, much of the business service growth is at the expense of other sectors, as employers in a variety of industries give up their in-house personnel and payroll functions in exchange for leased employees, whose parent companies are classified under business services.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

NEW MEXICO	PRELIM FEB 1991	REVISED JAN 1991	REVISED FEB 1990	FEB CHANGE FROM JAN 1991	FEB CHANGE FROM FEB 1990
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	573,700	569,200	565,800	4,500	7,900
GOODS PRODUCING	86,300	86,200	85,000	100	1,300
SERVICE PRODUCING	487,400	483,000	480,800	4,400	6,600
MINING	15,800	15,800	15,300	0	500
Metal Mining	2,000	2,000	2,100	0	-100
Bituminous Coal, Quarrying etc	4,100	4,200	4,100	-100	0
Oil & Gas Extraction	9,700	9,600	9,100	100	600
CONSTRUCTION	28,000	27,800	27,700	200	300
MANUFACTURING	42,500	42,600	42,000	-100	500
DURABLE GOODS	29,400	29,400	28,900	0	500
Lumber & Wood Products	2,500	2,600	2,600	-100	-100
Machinery(except electric)	2,800	2,800	2,800	0	0
Elec & Electronic Equip	6,400	6,400	6,000	0	400
Transportation Equipment	5,500	5,500	5,500	0	0
Other Durable Goods	12,200	12,100	12,000	100	200
NONDURABLE GOODS	13,100	13,200	13,100	-100	0
Food & Kindred Products	3,900	4,000	3,800	-100	100
Textile & Apparel	2,600	2,600	2,700	0	-100
Other Nondurable Goods	6,600	6,600	6,600	0	0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	28,800	28,700	29,000	100	-200
TRANSPORTATION	14,000	14,000	13,900	0	100
Railroad Transportation	1,500	1,500	1,800	0	-300
Trucking & Warehousing	7,100	7,100	7,000	0	100
Other Transportation	5,400	5,400	5,100	0	300
COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	14,800	14,700	15,100	100	-300
Communication	6,300	6,300	6,600	0	-300
Elec, Gas, & Sanitary Services	8,500	8,400	8,500	100	0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	134,400	135,500	132,800	-1,100	1,600
WHOLESALE TRADE	24,400	24,500	24,100	-100	300
Durable Goods	14,100	14,200	13,800	-100	300
Nondurable Goods	10,300	10,300	10,300	0	0
RETAIL TRADE	110,000	111,000	108,700	-1,000	1,300
Bldg Material & Mobile Homes	3,900	3,900	3,900	0	0
General Merchandise Stores	12,700	13,100	12,600	-400	100
Food Stores	15,500	15,800	15,400	-300	100
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	14,200	14,200	14,100	0	100
Apparel & Accessories	5,100	5,400	5,200	-300	-100
Furniture & Furnishing	4,500	4,500	4,400	0	100
Eating & Drinking Places	41,200	41,100	40,600	100	600
Miscellaneous Retail	12,900	13,000	12,500	-100	400
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	25,700	25,700	25,900	0	-200
Depository Institutions	10,200	10,200	10,600	0	-400
Insurance Carriers	4,200	4,200	4,100	0	100
Insurance Agents	2,800	2,900	2,900	-100	-100
Real Estate	5,600	5,600	5,500	0	100
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	2,900	2,800	2,800	100	100
SERVICES	146,800	146,100	142,500	700	4,300
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	11,400	11,500	11,200	-100	200
Personal Services	5,500	5,400	5,700	100	-200
Business Services	22,400	22,600	20,800	-200	1,600
Health Services	35,000	34,900	33,700	100	1,300
Legal Services	4,800	4,800	4,600	0	200
Educational Services	6,300	5,600	6,200	700	100
Social Services	9,100	9,000	8,900	100	200
Membership Organizations	10,400	10,400	10,000	0	400
Engineering & Management Services	24,300	24,400	24,100	-100	200
Other Services	17,600	17,500	17,300	100	300
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	151,700	147,000	150,600	4,700	1,100
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	32,300	32,200	30,900	100	1,400
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	119,400	114,800	119,700	4,600	-300
State Government 2/	53,200	49,700	54,000	3,500	-800
Universities	23,400	20,300	25,200	3,100	-1,800
Local Government	66,200	65,100	65,700	1,100	500
Schools	41,200	40,400	40,700	800	500

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

2/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

ALBUQUERQUE MSA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)	PRELIM FEB 1991	REVISED JAN 1991	REVISED FEB 1990	FEB CHANGE FROM JAN 1991	FEB CHANGE FROM FEB 1990
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	244,300	242,800	242,200	1,500	2,100
GOODS PRODUCING	32,400	32,400	33,900	0	-1,500
SERVICE PRODUCING	211,900	210,400	208,300	1,500	3,600
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	11,900	11,800	12,900	100	-1,000
MANUFACTURING	20,500	20,600	21,000	-100	-500
Durable Goods	14,600	14,600	15,100	0	-500
Nondurable Goods	5,900	6,000	5,900	-100	0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,800	12,800	12,600	0	200
Transportation	7,100	7,100	6,900	0	200
Communication & Public Utilities	5,700	5,700	5,700	0	0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	59,700	60,300	59,800	-600	-100
WHOLESALE TRADE	14,200	14,300	14,300	-100	-100
Durable Goods	9,200	9,300	9,300	-100	-100
Nondurable Goods	5,000	5,000	5,000	0	0
RETAIL TRADE	45,500	46,000	45,500	-500	0
General Merchandise Stores	4,900	5,200	5,300	-300	-400
Food Stores	5,000	5,100	5,200	-100	-200
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	4,900	4,900	4,900	0	0
Eating & Drinking Places	18,500	18,400	18,000	100	500
Other Retail Trade	12,200	12,400	12,100	-200	100
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	13,800	13,700	13,900	100	-100
Depository Institutions	4,200	4,100	4,600	100	-400
Ins Carriers, Agents & Brokers	4,600	4,600	4,400	0	200
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	5,000	5,000	4,900	0	100
SERVICES	75,500	75,000	72,200	500	3,300
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	3,600	3,500	3,400	100	200
Personal Services	3,000	2,900	2,900	100	100
Business Services	14,000	14,000	12,400	0	1,600
Health Services	17,200	17,100	16,200	100	1,000
Social Services	3,900	3,900	3,700	0	200
Membership Organizations	3,100	3,100	3,200	0	-100
Engineering & Management Services	17,000	17,000	17,000	0	0
Other Services	13,700	13,500	13,400	200	300
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	50,100	48,600	49,800	1,500	300
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	13,700	13,600	13,700	100	0
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	36,400	35,000	36,100	1,400	300
State Government 2/	14,300	12,900	14,000	1,400	300
Local Government	22,100	22,100	22,100	0	0

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

2/ Includes employees of federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

LAS CRUCES MSA (DONA ANA COUNTY) 1/	PRELIM FEB 1991	REVISED JAN 1991	REVISED FEB 1990	FEB CHANGE FROM JAN 1991	FEB CHANGE FROM FEB 1990
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	44,750	44,250	44,150	500	600
GOODS PRODUCING	5,500	5,700	5,550	-200	-50
SERVICE PRODUCING	39,250	38,550	38,600	700	650
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	2,000	2,000	2,100	0	-100
MANUFACTURING	3,500	3,700	3,450	-200	50
Durable Goods	1,500	1,500	1,500	0	0
Nondurable Goods	2,000	2,200	1,950	-200	50
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,650	1,650	1,650	0	0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	9,150	9,250	9,050	-100	100
WHOLESALE TRADE	900	950	950	-50	-50
RETAIL TRADE	8,250	8,300	8,100	-50	150
General Merchandise Stores	1,100	1,150	1,100	-50	0
Food Stores	1,150	1,150	1,100	0	50
Other Retail Trade	6,000	6,000	5,900	0	100
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	1,550	1,550	1,600	0	-50
SERVICES	8,000	8,000	7,700	0	300
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	18,900	18,100	18,600	800	300
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	4,600	4,600	4,700	0	-100
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	14,300	13,500	13,900	800	400
State Government	8,000	7,400	7,800	600	200
Local Government	6,300	6,100	6,100	200	200

SANTA FE MSA (SANTA FE & LOS ALAMOS COUNTIES) 1/	PRELIM FEB 1991	REVISED JAN 1991	REVISED FEB 1990	FEB CHANGE FROM JAN 1991	FEB CHANGE FROM FEB 1990
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	60,550	59,800	58,550	750	2,000
GOODS PRODUCING	4,750	4,750	4,750	0	0
SERVICE PRODUCING	55,800	55,050	53,800	750	2,000
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	2,900	2,900	2,900	0	0
MANUFACTURING	1,850	1,850	1,850	0	0
Durable Goods	1,200	1,200	1,200	0	0
Nondurable Goods	650	650	650	0	0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,000	1,000	950	0	50
Transportation	450	450	400	0	50
Communication & Public Utilities	550	550	550	0	0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	11,500	11,800	11,150	-300	350
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,100	1,100	1,050	0	50
RETAIL TRADE	10,400	10,700	10,100	-300	300
General Merchandise Stores	1,000	1,100	1,000	-100	0
Eating & Drinking Places	4,300	4,400	4,100	-100	200
Other Retail Trade	5,100	5,200	5,000	-100	100
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	2,300	2,300	2,200	0	100
SERVICES	16,150	15,700	15,600	450	550
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	1,950	2,000	1,800	-50	150
Health Services	3,800	3,700	3,700	100	100
Other Services	10,400	10,000	10,100	400	300
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	24,850	24,250	23,900	600	950
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	1,550	1,550	1,600	0	-50
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	23,300	22,700	22,300	600	1,000
State Government 3/	18,500	18,100	17,900	400	600
Local Government	4,800	4,600	4,400	200	400

1/ In accordance with the CES Manual, those published cells with less than 2,000 employees are rounded to nearest 50. Those published cells with more than 2,000 employees are rounded to 100.

2/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

3/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS

Hours and Earnings of Production, Construction and Nonsupervisory Employees

(Prepared in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

NEW MEXICO	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	FEB 1991	JAN 1991	FEB 1990	FEB 1991	JAN 1991	FEB 1990	FEB 1991	JAN 1991	FEB 1990
MINING	$580.64	$609.56	$553.83	45.9	47.4	45.1	12.65	12.86	12.28
CONSTRUCTION	$420.62	$423.26	$459.93	38.1	38.2	38.2	11.04	11.08	12.04
MANUFACTURING	$378.43	$378.10	$364.91	41.0	40.7	40.5	9.23	9.29	9.01
Durable Goods	$399.36	$403.37	$372.71	41.6	41.8	40.6	9.60	9.65	9.18
Nondurable Goods	$331.10	$320.50	$345.37	39.7	38.2	40.3	8.34	8.39	8.57
COMMUNICATIONS	$562.88	$585.18	$607.04	39.5	39.7	42.9	14.25	14.74	14.15
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	$637.87	$665.91	$648.41	44.7	45.3	44.2	14.27	14.70	14.67
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	$219.00	$214.43	$213.21	30.0	29.7	30.2	7.30	7.22	7.06
Wholesale Trade	$344.75	$343.38	$356.63	35.8	35.4	37.5	9.63	9.70	9.51
Retail Trade	$192.96	$187.53	$183.97	28.8	28.5	28.7	6.70	6.58	6.41
BANKING	$255.16	$252.34	$245.59	36.4	36.1	36.6	7.01	6.99	6.71

ALBUQUERQUE MSA	FEB 1991	JAN 1991	FEB 1990	FEB 1991	JAN 1991	FEB 1990	FEB 1991	JAN 1991	FEB 1990
MANUFACTURING	$375.56	$369.16	$347.26	39.7	38.9	38.8	9.46	9.49	8.95
Durable Goods	$418.18	$416.07	$376.32	41.2	41.4	38.4	10.15	10.05	9.80
Nondurable Goods	$289.98	$276.08	$281.78	36.8	34.0	39.8	7.88	8.12	7.08

NOTE: Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded. The average earnings are "gross" reflecting not only changes in basic hourly and incentive wage rates but also such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differentials. The work week information relates to the average hours for which pay was received, and is different from standard or scheduled hours due to absenteeism, labor turnover, part time work, overtime work etc.

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

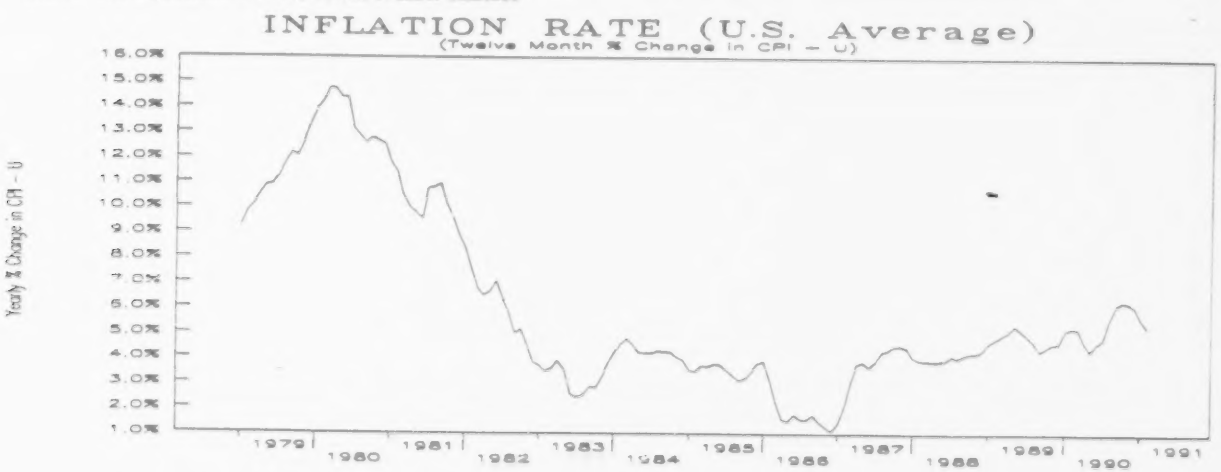
Historical data for the CPI series are available from the U.S. Department of Labor by writing to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 525 Griffin St., Rm. 221, Dallas, TX 75202, or by calling (214) 767-6970.

Index Base Year 1982–84 = 100

				PERCENT CHANGE	
	Feb. 1991	Jan. 1991	Feb. 1990	Jan '91-Feb '91	Feb '90-Feb '91
CPI-U	134.8	134.6	128.0	0.1%	5.3%
CPI-W	132.8	132.8	126.4	0.0%	5.1%

**CPI-U – All Urban Consumers *CPI-W – Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers*

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics



NEW MEXICO NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES
By State, Ranked Highest to Lowest 1/

STATE	RANKING	JANUARY 1990	(PREL.) JANUARY 1991	CHANGE	% CHANGE
NEVADA	1	595.9	630.4	34.5	5.8%
IDAHO	2	364.3	384.3	20.0	5.5%
NEBRASKA	3	704.4	737.3	32.9	4.7%
LOUISIANA	4	1544.1	1611.6	67.5	4.4%
UTAH	5	697.8	727.8	30.0	4.3%
HAWAII	6	513.3	533.1	19.8	3.9%
WASHINGTON	7	2072.4	2149.2	76.8	3.7%
ARIZONA	8	1455.5	1508.0	52.5	3.6%
COLORADO	9	1478.1	1529.2	51.1	3.5%
SOUTH DAKOTA	10	275.8	285.3	9.5	3.4%
ALASKA	10	214.1	221.4	7.3	3.4%
WYOMING	12	187.0	193.0	6.0	3.2%
MONTANA	13	284.2	292.8	8.6	3.0%
KENTUCKY	14	1430.7	1472.2	41.5	2.9%
ARKANSAS	14	895.2	921.0	25.8	2.9%
NORTH DAKOTA	16	256.5	263.4	6.9	2.7%
TEXAS	17	6890.8	7059.5	168.7	2.4%
SOUTH CAROLINA	18	1502.8	1535.9	33.1	2.2%
OREGON	19	1206.5	1231.2	24.7	2.0%
MISSISSIPPI	20	916.4	932.9	16.5	1.8%
IOWA	21	1188.0	1208.7	20.7	1.7%
WISCONSIN	21	2206.7	2244.4	37.7	1.7%
OHIO	23	4738.1	4815.2	77.1	1.6%
DELAWARE	24	335.1	340.0	4.9	1.5%
INDIANA	25	2462.7	2497.8	35.1	1.4%
NEW MEXICO	25	561.2	568.9	7.7	1.4%
ALABAMA	27	1606.0	1626.8	20.8	1.3%
OKLAHOMA	27	1163.8	1178.7	14.9	1.3%
FLORIDA	27	5332.3	5399.0	66.7	1.3%
CALIFORNIA	30	12633.1	12780.6	147.5	1.2%
ILLINIOS	31	5160.6	5216.4	55.8	1.1%
WEST VIRGINIA	31	610.6	617.1	6.5	1.1%
KANSAS	33	1062.3	1073.2	10.9	1.0%
NORTH CAROLINA	33	3065.7	3096.5	30.8	1.0%
GEORGIA	35	2937.8	2965.4	27.6	0.9%
MINNESOTA	35	2070.3	2089.3	19.0	0.9%
TENNESSEE	37	2144.1	2157.8	13.7	0.6%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	38	677.2	680.6	3.4	0.5%
PENNSYLVANIA	39	5087.9	5106.7	18.8	0.4%
MARYLAND	40	2116.4	2123.2	6.8	0.3%
MICHIGAN	40	3842.9	3853.0	10.1	0.3%
VIRGINIA	42	2846.7	2850.5	3.8	0.1%
MISSOURI	43	2287.1	2283.3	-3.8	-0.2%
NEW JERSEY	44	3615.5	3568.8	-46.7	-1.3%
CONNECTICUT	45	1633.9	1610.9	-23.0	-1.4%
NEW YORK	46	8097.9	7976.4	-121.5	-1.5%
VERMONT	47	258.5	253.9	-4.6	-1.8%
MAINE	48	525.7	515.7	-10.0	-1.9%
RHODE ISLAND	49	446.6	437.1	-9.5	-2.1%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	50	508.3	488.8	-19.5	-3.8%
MASSACHUSETTS	51	2978.4	2847.6	-130.8	-4.4%

1/ Numbers are in Thousands

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES
By State, Ranked Highest to Lowest 1/

STATE	RANKING	JANUARY 1990	(PREL.) JANUARY 1991	CHANGE	% CHANGE
NEVADA	1	73.5	79.3	5.8	7.9%
SOUTH CAROLINA	2	276.3	292.6	16.3	5.9%
LOUISIANA	3	317.9	334.9	17.0	5.3%
HAWAII	4	101.2	106.3	5.1	5.0%
IDAHO	5	77.8	81.7	3.9	5.0%
ARIZONA	6	249.3	261.7	12.4	5.0%
VERMONT	7	42.2	44.1	1.9	4.5%
FLORIDA	8	829.0	865.5	36.5	4.4%
TEXAS	9	1249.1	1297.4	48.3	3.9%
WASHINGTON	10	389.4	404.3	14.9	3.8%
COLORADO	11	267.8	278.0	10.2	3.8%
WISCONSIN	12	329.6	341.9	12.3	3.7%
NEBRASKA	13	139.3	143.8	4.5	3.2%
RHODE ISLAND	14	63.1	65.1	2.0	3.2%
KENTUCKY	15	259.0	266.8	7.8	3.0%
NORTH CAROLINA	16	486.8	501.4	14.6	3.0%
WYOMING	17	55.0	56.6	1.6	2.9%
CALIFORNIA	18	2046.3	2097.0	50.7	2.5%
OREGON	19	219.5	224.9	5.4	2.5%
IOWA	20	215.5	220.8	5.3	2.5%
ARKANSAS	21	156.5	160.3	3.8	2.4%
GEORGIA	22	526.5	539.0	12.5	2.4%
MINNESOTA	23	336.8	344.5	7.7	2.3%
ILLINOIS	24	744.4	760.1	15.7	2.1%
MISSISSIPPI	25	204.1	208.4	4.3	2.1%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	26	71.6	73.1	1.5	2.1%
ALABAMA	27	323.4	329.7	6.3	1.9%
OHIO	28	715.8	729.6	13.8	1.9%
UTAH	29	150.0	152.6	2.6	1.7%
VIRGINIA	30	574.4	584.1	9.7	1.7%
SOUTH DAKOTA	31	62.4	63.4	1.0	1.6%
NEW MEXICO	32	144.3	146.6	2.3	1.6%
TENNESSEE	33	347.1	351.5	4.4	1.3%
OKLAHOMA	34	261.4	264.3	2.9	1.1%
MISSOURI	35	364.2	367.7	3.5	1.0%
INDIANA	36	373.2	376.7	3.5	0.9%
NEW JERSEY	37	561.7	566.2	4.5	0.8%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	38	275.9	277.7	1.8	0.7%
MARYLAND	39	411.4	413.9	2.5	0.6%
ALASKA	40	68.2	68.6	0.4	0.6%
NEW YORK	41	1456.4	1460.8	4.4	0.3%
MICHIGAN	42	626.0	627.4	1.4	0.2%
MONTANA	43	70.1	70.1	0.0	0.0%
CONNECTICUT	44	209.4	209.3	-0.1	0.0%
PENNSYLVANIA	45	698.3	697.3	-1.0	-0.1%
KANSAS	46	212.5	211.7	-0.8	-0.4%
DELAWARE	47	46.7	46.5	-0.2	-0.4%
NORTH DAKOTA	48	65.8	65.2	-0.6	-0.9%
MAINE	49	96.6	95.3	-1.3	-1.3%
WEST VIRGINIA	50	124.8	122.7	-2.1	-1.7%
MASSACHUSETTS	51	399.6	385.7	-13.9	-3.5%

1/ Numbers are in Thousands

CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES
By State, Ranked Highest to Lowest 1/

STATE	RANKING	JANUARY 1990	(PREL.) JANUARY 1991	CHANGE	% CHANGE
IDAHO	1	14.5	17.1	2.6	17.9%
NEBRASKA	2	22.3	25.2	2.9	13.0%
SOUTH DAKOTA	3	9.1	10.0	0.9	9.9%
ALASKA	4	7.2	7.9	0.7	9.7%
WASHINGTON	5	103.2	112.7	9.5	9.2%
LOUISIANA	6	86.5	93.1	6.6	7.6%
WYOMING	7	7.9	8.5	0.6	7.6%
HAWAII	8	30.5	32.7	2.2	7.2%
COLORADO	9	55.5	59.5	4.0	7.2%
OREGON	10	45.4	48.6	3.2	7.0%
INDIANA	11	103.2	110.3	7.1	6.9%
KENTUCKY	12	60.0	63.8	3.8	6.3%
UTAH	13	23.0	24.4	1.4	6.1%
IOWA	14	34.5	36.5	2.0	5.8%
NORTH DAKOTA	15	7.3	7.7	0.4	5.5%
NEVADA	16	44.8	46.9	2.1	4.7%
TEXAS	17	315.5	327.4	11.9	3.8%
WEST VIRGINIA	18	22.2	22.8	0.6	2.7%
SOUTH CAROLINA	19	96.4	97.6	1.2	1.2%
ILLINOIS	20	193.9	194.5	0.6	0.3%
OKLAHOMA	21	36.6	36.7	0.1	0.3%
OHIO	22	171.6	171.8	0.2	0.1%
KANSAS	23	36.6	36.6	0.0	0.0%
ARKANSAS	24	33.8	33.7	-0.1	-0.3%
NORTH CAROLINA	25	158.0	157.3	-0.7	-0.4%
ARIZONA	26	79.8	79.1	-0.7	-0.9%
NEW MEXICO	27	27.9	27.6	-0.3	-1.1%
PENNSYLVANIA	28	205.3	202.6	-2.7	-1.3%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	29	14.2	14.0	-0.2	-1.4%
MISSISSIPPI	30	34.0	33.3	-0.7	-2.1%
WISCONSIN	31	72.2	70.4	-1.8	-2.5%
MARYLAND	32	150.1	145.5	-4.6	-3.1%
MONTANA	33	7.9	7.6	-0.3	-3.8%
GEORGIA	34	140.7	135.2	-5.5	-3.9%
MISSOURI	35	91.5	87.6	-3.9	-4.3%
VERMONT	36	13.6	13.0	-0.6	-4.4%
ALABAMA	37	79.2	75.6	-3.6	-4.5%
CALIFORNIA	38	645.2	613.5	-31.7	-4.9%
DELAWARE	39	18.8	17.8	-1.0	-5.3%
MINNESOTA	40	65.8	62.2	-3.6	-5.5%
MICHIGAN	41	127.5	118.2	-9.3	-7.3%
TENNESSEE	42	89.9	82.3	-7.6	-8.5%
RHODE ISLAND	43	16.6	15.0	-1.6	-9.6%
MAINE	44	26.8	23.8	-3.0	-11.2%
VIRGINIA	45	179.9	159.2	-20.7	-11.5%
NEW YORK	46	295.2	259.5	-35.7	-12.1%
NEW JERSEY	47	142.6	124.9	-17.7	-12.4%
FLORIDA	48	329.9	288.0	-41.9	-12.7%
CONNECTICUT	49	60.7	51.7	-9.0	-14.8%
MASSACHUSETTS	50	99.3	76.2	-23.1	-23.3%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	51	22.7	16.4	-6.3	-27.8%

1/ Numbers are in thousands

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES
By St By State, Ranked Highest to Lowest 1/

STATE	RANKING	JANUARY 1990	(PREL.) JANUARY 1991	CHANGE	% CHANGE
NORTH DAKOTA	1	16.4	17.6	1.2	7.3%
NEVADA	2	25.2	26.7	1.5	6.0%
NEBRASKA	3	96.3	100.7	4.4	4.6%
DELAWARE	4	68.3	71.3	3.0	4.4%
ALASKA	5	11.4	11.9	0.5	4.4%
LOUISIANA	6	176.7	184.3	7.6	4.3%
IDAHO	7	60.4	62.7	2.3	3.8%
WYOMING	8	9.2	9.5	0.3	3.3%
MONTANA	9	21.8	22.5	0.7	3.2%
UTAH	10	104.3	107.2	2.9	2.8%
NEW MEXICO	11	42.1	42.7	0.6	1.4%
SOUTH DAKOTA	12	33.0	33.4	0.4	1.2%
MISSISSIPPI	13	240.3	243.1	2.8	1.2%
ARKANSAS	14	229.6	231.7	2.1	0.9%
COLORADO	15	192.1	192.9	0.8	0.4%
TEXAS	16	979.7	982.8	3.1	0.3%
OHIO	17	1084.7	1087.6	2.9	0.3%
KANSAS	18	182.0	182.0	0.0	0.0%
WISCONSIN	19	547.3	546.0	-1.3	-0.2%
OKLAHOMA	20	163.1	162.5	-0.6	-0.4%
ALABAMA	21	381.9	379.0	-2.9	-0.8%
MINNESOTA	22	391.5	388.5	-3.0	-0.8%
MARYLAND	23	204.4	202.4	-2.0	-1.0%
MICHIGAN	24	902.1	892.9	-9.2	-1.0%
IOWA	25	234.7	232.2	-2.5	-1.1%
ILLINOIS	26	980.9	970.3	-10.6	-1.1%
INDIANA	27	628.2	620.1	-8.1	-1.3%
ARIZONA	28	185.8	183.2	-2.6	-1.4%
HAWAII	29	21.0	20.7	-0.3	-1.4%
TENNESSEE	30	520.0	512.0	-8.0	-1.5%
WASHINGTON	31	365.8	359.8	-6.0	-1.6%
CALIFORNIA	32	2111.7	2061.8	-49.9	-2.4%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	33	15.8	15.4	-0.4	-2.5%
VIRGINIA	34	428.6	417.0	-11.6	-2.7%
GEORGIA	35	560.4	545.0	-15.4	-2.7%
SOUTH CAROLINA	36	385.4	373.9	-11.5	-3.0%
PENNSYLVANIA	37	1023.3	992.2	-31.1	-3.0%
NORTH CAROLINA	38	870.5	842.7	-27.8	-3.2%
WEST VIRGINIA	39	87.0	84.2	-2.8	-3.2%
OREGON	40	215.0	207.9	-7.1	-3.3%
MISSOURI	41	434.4	419.3	-15.1	-3.5%
FLORIDA	42	531.3	510.7	-20.6	-3.9%
CONNECTICUT	43	349.0	334.9	-14.1	-4.0%
NEW YORK	44	1128.9	1080.7	-48.2	-4.3%
MAINE	45	102.9	98.2	-4.7	-4.6%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	46	107.7	101.5	-6.2	-5.8%
MASSACHUSETTS	47	535.2	501.6	-33.6	-6.3%
NEW JERSEY	48	608.1	569.0	-39.1	-6.4%
VERMONT	49	47.0	43.9	-3.1	-6.6%
RHODE ISLAND	50	101.9	94.4	-7.5	-7.4%
KENTUCKY	51	282.1	238.2	-43.9	-15.6%

1/ Numbers are in thousands

TRAN. & PUBLIC UTIL. EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES
By State, Ranked Highest to Lowest 1/

STATE	RANKING	JANUARY 1990	(PREL.) JANUARY 1991	CHANGE	% CHANGE
NEVADA	1	31.0	33.5	2.5	8.1%
ALASKA	2	18.1	19.2	1.1	6.1%
HAWAII	3	40.7	42.8	2.1	5.2%
NORTH CAROLINA	4	146.7	153.7	7.0	4.8%
UTAH	5	41.3	43.2	1.9	4.6%
IDAHO	6	19.0	19.8	0.8	4.2%
TEXAS	7	411.1	427.5	16.4	4.0%
WISCONSIN	8	102.2	106.1	3.9	3.8%
KANSAS	9	65.8	68.3	2.5	3.8%
WASHINGTON	10	110.4	114.3	3.9	3.5%
ARKANSAS	11	54.6	56.4	1.8	3.3%
PENNSYLVANIA	12	259.5	267.8	8.3	3.2%
KENTUCKY	13	78.1	80.4	2.3	2.9%
GEORGIA	14	193.3	198.8	5.5	2.8%
TENNESSEE	15	112.9	115.7	2.8	2.5%
ARIZONA	16	80.4	82.3	1.9	2.4%
SOUTH DAKOTA	17	13.2	13.5	0.3	2.3%
SOUTH CAROLINA	18	65.2	66.5	1.3	2.0%
CALIFORNIA	19	616.6	628.7	12.1	2.0%
ALABAMA	20	82.3	83.9	1.6	1.9%
COLORADO	21	95.2	97.0	1.8	1.9%
NORTH DAKOTA	22	16.8	17.1	0.3	1.8%
FLORIDA	23	270.9	275.4	4.5	1.7%
MONTANA	24	19.7	20.0	0.3	1.5%
ILLINOIS	25	304.5	308.7	4.2	1.4%
OHIO	26	214.7	217.5	2.8	1.3%
MISSOURI	27	151.3	153.2	1.9	1.3%
VIRGINIA	28	146.9	148.6	1.7	1.2%
NEW YORK	29	421.2	425.2	4.0	0.9%
OKLAHOMA	30	66.5	67.1	0.6	0.9%
WEST VIRGINIA	31	36.6	36.9	0.3	0.8%
MINNESOTA	32	106.5	107.3	0.8	0.8%
LOUISIANA	33	109.4	110.2	0.8	0.7%
WYOMING	34	14.2	14.3	0.1	0.7%
CONNECTICUT	35	72.9	73.4	0.5	0.7%
MISSISSIPPI	36	44.0	44.3	0.3	0.7%
DELAWARE	37	15.1	15.2	0.1	0.7%
NEBRASKA	38	45.5	45.8	0.3	0.7%
MARYLAND	39	99.3	99.9	0.6	0.6%
OREGON	40	83.1	83.2	0.1	0.2%
INDIANA	41	129.7	129.9	0.2	0.2%
VERMONT	42	10.8	10.8	0.0	0.0%
IOWA	43	55.3	55.2	-0.1	-0.2%
MICHIGAN	44	152.8	152.4	-0.4	-0.3%
MAINE	45	21.7	21.5	-0.2	-0.9%
NEW MEXICO	46	29.1	28.7	-0.4	-1.4%
NEW JERSEY	47	237.4	233.2	-4.2	-1.8%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	48	24.1	23.5	-0.6	-2.5%
RHODE ISLAND	49	15.6	15.1	-0.5	-3.2%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	50	17.8	17.1	-0.7	-3.9%
MASSACHUSETTS	51	129.3	124.1	-5.2	-4.0%

1/ Numbers are in thousands

TRADE EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES
By State, Ranked Highest to Lowest 1/

STATE	RANKING	JANUARY 1990	(PREL.) JANUARY 1991	CHANGE	% CHANGE
NEVADA	1	120.3	128.4	8.1	6.7%
SOUTH DAKOTA	2	71.4	75.6	4.2	5.9%
UTAH	3	164.6	172.0	7.4	4.5%
IDAHO	4	93.0	97.1	4.1	4.4%
WYOMING	5	41.4	43.2	1.8	4.3%
ARIZONA	6	364.4	380.2	15.8	4.3%
MONTANA	7	74.5	77.7	3.2	4.3%
LOUISIANA	8	360.6	375.5	14.9	4.1%
COLORADO	9	363.0	375.2	12.2	3.4%
NEBRASKA	10	182.0	188.0	6.0	3.3%
NORTH DAKOTA	11	67.8	69.9	2.1	3.1%
ALASKA	12	42.6	43.9	1.3	3.1%
WASHINGTON	13	502.3	517.1	14.8	2.9%
KENTUCKY	14	342.5	350.8	8.3	2.4%
MISSISSIPPI	15	193.8	198.1	4.3	2.2%
ARKANSAS	16	200.7	204.5	3.8	1.9%
SOUTH CAROLINA	17	334.4	340.5	6.1	1.8%
HAWAII	18	133.3	135.7	2.4	1.8%
NORTH CAROLINA	19	698.1	710.5	12.4	1.8%
OREGON	20	303.3	308.6	5.3	1.7%
TENNESSEE	21	503.1	511.7	8.6	1.7%
IOWA	22	299.4	303.6	4.2	1.4%
INDIANA	23	589.5	597.1	7.6	1.3%
WEST VIRGINIA	24	141.3	143.1	1.8	1.3%
GEORGIA	25	729.0	737.9	8.9	1.2%
NEW MEXICO	26	133.9	135.5	1.6	1.2%
MICHIGAN	27	924.3	934.9	10.6	1.1%
ALABAMA	28	348.3	350.9	2.6	0.7%
ILLINOIS	29	1245.5	1254.6	9.1	0.7%
CALIFORNIA	30	2988.0	3008.4	20.4	0.7%
OHIO	31	1146.9	1154.6	7.7	0.7%
TEXAS	32	1687.6	1698.6	11.0	0.7%
WISCONSIN	33	524.7	528.1	3.4	0.6%
FLORIDA	34	1450.7	1459.9	9.2	0.6%
VIRGINIA	35	645.8	649.8	4.0	0.6%
PENNSYLVANIA	36	1172.0	1174.7	2.7	0.2%
DELAWARE	37	74.1	74.2	0.1	0.1%
OKLAHOMA	38	273.0	273.1	0.1	0.0%
KANSAS	39	264.0	264.0	0.0	0.0%
MINNESOTA	40	504.5	504.0	-0.5	-0.1%
MARYLAND	41	521.5	518.3	-3.2	-0.6%
MISSOURI	42	549.5	545.1	-4.4	-0.8%
NEW JERSEY	43	873.2	863.2	-10.0	-1.1%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	44	60.3	59.4	-0.9	-1.5%
CONNECTICUT	45	368.4	361.7	-6.7	-1.8%
VERMONT	46	60.4	59.1	-1.3	-2.2%
MAINE	47	130.7	126.1	-4.6	-3.5%
NEW YORK	48	1682.6	1618.8	-63.8	-3.8%
RHODE ISLAND	49	98.7	94.2	-4.5	-4.6%
MASSACHUSETTS	50	708.9	666.4	-42.5	-6.0%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	51	130.7	121.3	-9.4	-7.2%

1/ Numbers are in thousands

FIRE EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES 1/
By State, Ranked Highest to Lowest 2/

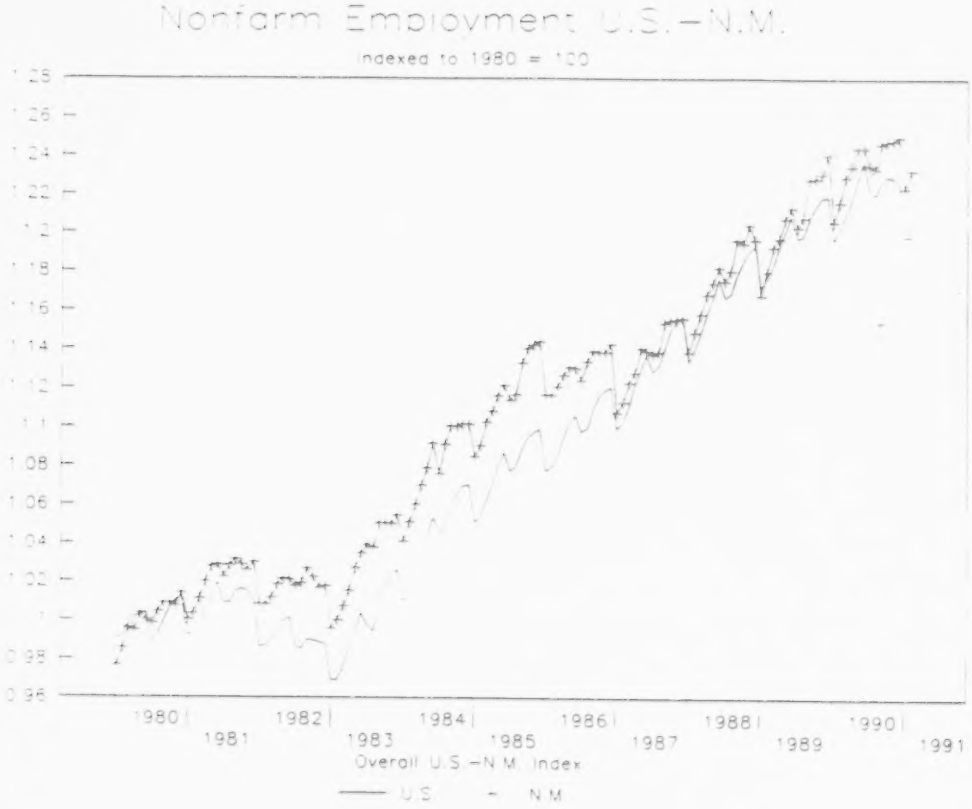
STATE	RANKING	JANUARY 1990	(PREL.) JANUARY 1991	CHANGE	% CHANGE
NEVADA	1	27.1	28.6	1.5	5.5%
OREGON	2	76.1	79.9	3.8	5.0%
HAWAII	3	35.6	37.2	1.6	4.5%
DELAWARE	4	30.6	31.9	1.3	4.2%
IDAHO	5	19.3	19.9	0.6	3.1%
IOWA	6	68.0	70.1	2.1	3.1%
ARIZONA	7	92.7	95.3	2.6	2.8%
UTAH	8	33.4	34.3	0.9	2.7%
WISCONSIN	9	117.5	120.6	3.1	2.6%
NEBRASKA	10	47.9	49.1	1.2	2.5%
NORTH DAKOTA	11	12.1	12.4	0.3	2.5%
WASHINGTON	12	113.9	116.5	2.6	2.3%
ALABAMA	13	72.9	74.4	1.5	2.1%
ALASKA	14	10.0	10.2	0.2	2.0%
COLORADO	15	96.1	97.8	1.7	1.8%
INDIANA	16	120.7	122.8	2.1	1.7%
NORTH CAROLINA	17	131.7	133.9	2.2	1.7%
MONTANA	18	13.0	13.2	0.2	1.5%
SOUTH DAKOTA	19	16.1	16.3	0.2	1.2%
ARKANSAS	20	37.6	38.0	0.4	1.1%
MICHIGAN	21	188.4	190.4	2.0	1.1%
OHIO	22	250.7	253.3	2.6	1.0%
CALIFORNIA	23	835.6	843.2	7.6	0.9%
MISSOURI	24	136.6	137.8	1.2	0.9%
KANSAS	25	57.5	58.0	0.5	0.9%
KENTUCKY	26	60.2	60.7	0.5	0.8%
WEST VIRGINIA	27	24.4	24.6	0.2	0.8%
MINNESOTA	28	123.0	124.0	1.0	0.8%
MARYLAND	29	129.8	130.7	0.9	0.7%
GEORGIA	30	162.1	162.9	0.8	0.5%
LOUISIANA	31	78.5	78.8	0.3	0.4%
PENNSYLVANIA	32	298.1	298.6	0.5	0.2%
WYOMING	33	7.0	7.0	0.0	0.0%
MISSISSIPPI	34	38.8	38.8	0.0	0.0%
ILLINOIS	35	373.5	373.4	-0.1	0.0%
TEXAS	36	427.0	426.5	-0.5	-0.1%
SOUTH CAROLINA	37	65.2	65.0	-0.2	-0.3%
MAINE	38	25.0	24.9	-0.1	-0.4%
TENNESSEE	39	101.3	100.6	-0.7	-0.7%
RHODE ISLAND	40	27.0	26.8	-0.2	-0.7%
FLORIDA	41	367.0	364.0	-3.0	-0.8%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	42	31.5	31.1	-0.4	-1.3%
VIRGINIA	43	152.3	150.2	-2.1	-1.4%
CONNECTICUT	44	151.2	149.1	-2.1	-1.4%
NEW MEXICO	45	26.1	25.7	-0.4	-1.5%
OKLAHOMA	46	59.1	58.1	-1.0	-1.7%
MASSACHUSETTS	47	214.5	210.2	-4.3	-2.0%
NEW JERSEY	48	240.6	234.7	-5.9	-2.5%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	49	33.8	32.8	-1.0	-3.0%
NEW YORK	50	781.4	754.9	-26.5	-3.4%
VERMONT	51	13.0	11.6	-1.4	-10.8%

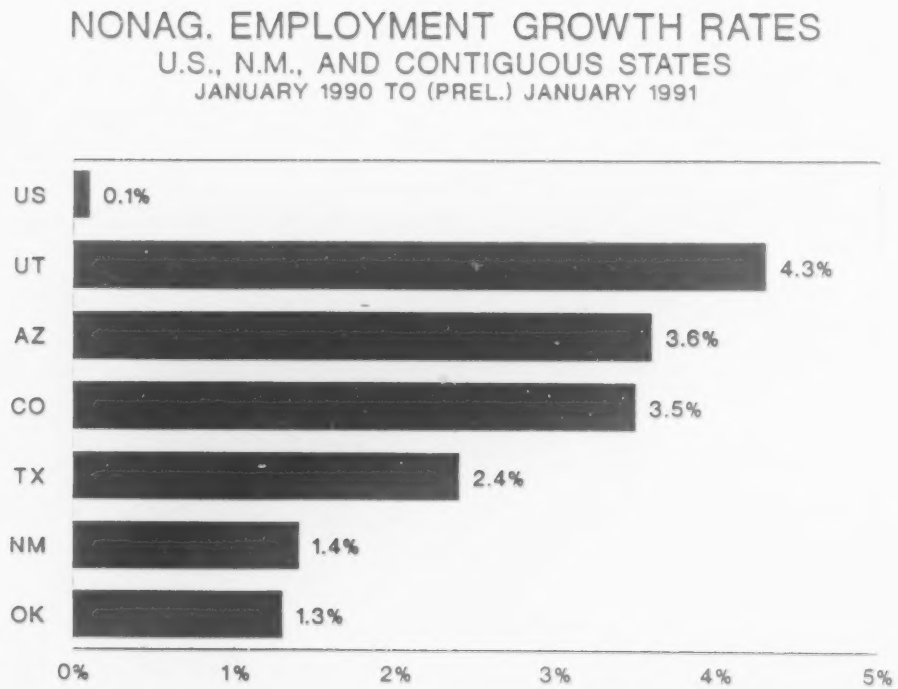
1/ Finance, Insurance and Real Estate - FIRE
2/ Numbers are in thousands

SERVICES EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES
By State, Ranked Highest to Lowest 1/

STATE	RANKING	JANUARY 1990	(PREL.) JANUARY 1991	CHANGE	% CHANGE
ARKANSAS	1	178.3	192.7	14.4	8.1%
NEBRASKA	2	169.9	183.3	13.4	7.9%
WASHINGTON	3	484.0	521.0	37.0	7.6%
UTAH	4	172.9	185.5	12.6	7.3%
IDAHO	5	76.8	82.3	5.5	7.2%
SOUTH CAROLINA	6	277.9	297.7	19.8	7.1%
WEST VIRGINIA	7	139.1	147.8	8.7	6.3%
MONTANA	8	71.5	75.7	4.2	5.9%
ARIZONA	9	391.0	413.6	22.6	5.8%
KENTUCKY	10	314.0	331.2	17.2	5.5%
FLORIDA	11	1544.4	1627.2	82.8	5.4%
LOUISIANA	12	360.3	378.8	18.5	5.1%
COLORADO	13	389.1	408.7	19.6	5.0%
OREGON	14	282.8	296.5	13.7	4.8%
ALABAMA	15	305.6	320.3	14.7	4.8%
ALASKA	16	46.7	48.9	2.2	4.7%
NEVADA	17	260.2	272.4	12.2	4.7%
NORTH DAKOTA	18	66.4	69.4	3.0	4.5%
INDIANA	19	510.8	533.5	22.9	4.5%
HAWAII	20	151.0	157.7	6.7	4.4%
OKLAHOMA	21	261.8	273.1	11.3	4.3%
TEXAS	22	1645.7	1716.2	70.5	4.3%
OHIO	23	1136.6	1184.1	47.5	4.2%
CALIFORNIA	24	3350.9	3490.0	139.1	4.2%
NORTH CAROLINA	25	568.8	591.8	23.0	4.0%
WYOMING	26	34.6	35.9	1.3	3.8%
SOUTH DAKOTA	27	68.1	70.6	2.5	3.7%
MISSISSIPPI	28	155.4	161.1	5.7	3.7%
WISCONSIN	29	511.5	529.7	18.2	3.6%
IOWA	30	279.0	288.6	9.6	3.4%
KANSAS	31	234.4	242.4	8.0	3.4%
GEORGIA	32	617.2	638.1	20.9	3.4%
MAINE	33	121.8	125.8	4.0	3.3%
VIRGINIA	34	704.2	726.9	22.7	3.2%
TENNESSEE	35	463.7	478.1	14.4	3.1%
MINNESOTA	36	534.9	551.5	16.6	3.1%
PENNSYLVANIA	37	1404.7	1447.3	42.6	3.0%
NEW MEXICO	38	142.1	146.3	4.2	3.0%
ILLINOIS	39	1298.7	1335.5	36.8	2.8%
NEW JERSEY	40	949.7	975.4	25.7	2.7%
MISSOURI	41	554.7	568.0	13.3	2.4%
RHODE ISLAND	42	123.6	126.4	2.8	2.3%
MARYLAND	43	598.0	610.6	12.6	2.1%
CONNECTICUT	44	421.4	430.1	8.7	2.1%
DELAWARE	45	81.4	83.0	1.6	2.0%
NEW YORK	46	2327.4	2372.1	44.7	1.9%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	47	253.0	257.7	4.7	1.9%
MICHIGAN	48	912.1	927.3	15.2	1.7%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	49	126.0	128.0	2.0	1.6%
VERMONT	50	71.0	70.9	-0.1	-0.1%
MASSACHUSETTS	51	890.3	882.2	-8.1	-0.9%

1/ Numbers are in thousands


Nonfarm Employment U.S.—N.M.
Indexed to 1980 = 100
1.28
1.26
1.24
1.22
1.2
1.18
1.16
1.14
1.12
1.1
1.08
1.06
1.04
1.02
1
0.98
0.96
1980
1981
1982
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987
1988
1989
1990
1991
Overall U.S.—N.M. Index
U.S.
N.M.


NONAG. EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES
U.S., N.M., AND CONTIGUOUS STATES
JANUARY 1990 TO (PREL.) JANUARY 1991
US
0.1%
UT
4.3%
AZ
3.6%
CO
3.5%
TX
2.4%
NM
1.4%
OK
1.3%
0%
1%
2%
3%
4%
5%

MONTHLY NATIONAL LABOR UPDATE FROM THE U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS - March 1991

The U.S. Employment Situation - Overview

On March 8, 1991, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported in its monthly "Employment Situation" press release that employment continued to decline in February and unemployment rose sharply. The overall jobless rate, including Armed Forces in the United States, rose from 6.1 percent in January to 6.4 percent in February (seasonally adjusted). The quarterly average unemployment rate for all civilian workers was 5.6% in the third quarter and 5.9% in the fourth quarter of 1990. The number of persons not in the labor force increased from 63.471 million in the third quarter to 63.772 million in the fourth quarter of 1990.

Nonfarm employment (jobs), as reported in the survey of nonfarm business establishments, fell by 371,000 in February, as the goods-producing sector lost 1,253,000 jobs and the service-producing sector gained 882,000. Total civilian employment (persons employed), as measured by the survey of households, fell by 17,000 on a seasonally adjusted basis. The household survey measures the number of persons employed, while the survey of nonfarm businesses measures jobs by place of work.

The proportion of the overall working-age population, including Armed Forces resident in the United States, that is employed (the employment-population ratio) fell one-tenth of a point to 62.1 percent in February. The number of persons in the civilian labor force, 125.076 million, and the labor force participation rate, 66.1 percent, were both up over the month, after seasonal adjustment. Over the past year, the civilian labor force has increased by 423,000 for a 0.3 percent rise. Over the same period, the noninstitutional population increased by 1.703 million or by 0.9 percent. The growth rate of the national labor force is not keeping pace with growth in population, and the growth rate of the labor force has been slowing in recent months.

The number of unemployed persons increased by 443,000 in February to a seasonally adjusted level of 8.158 million as the civilian worker unemployment jumped from 6.2 to 6.5 percent, the highest rate since March 1987. Since June 1990, the number of unemployed persons nationally has risen by 1.6 million and the rate has increased by 1.2 percentage points.

The table describing employment status by sex and age for February shows that the unemployment rate for men 20 years of age and older was 6.3 percent, up from 5.6 percent last month. Unemployment rates were up slightly for women 20 and older - the rate was at 5.4 percent for women and at 17.1 percent for those 16-19 years old of both sexes. The brunt of the unemployment increase in February was felt by adult men, as unemployment continued to rise in construction and durable-goods manufacturing (two traditionally male-dominated industries). The workers in these two industries have experienced by far the greatest declines in employment over the year.

The February unemployment rate for Blacks (11.8 percent) and Hispanics (9.5 percent) were down by three-tenths and up by two-tenths respectively (both seasonally adjusted). By comparison the rate for Whites jumped by four-tenths of a point to 5.9 percent.

Civilian Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Total civilian employment was down by 4,000 in February to 116.918 million, seasonally adjusted, and the employment-population ratio, a key indicator of the relative strength of the demand for labor, was down by one-tenth of a point to 61.8 percent. Persons employed, as measured by the household survey, fell by 1.156 million over the year or by 1.0 percent. The civilian labor force (125.076 million) was up by 423,000 or 0.3 percent over last February, while the labor force participation rate (66.1 percent) was down by four-tenths of a point over the year.

The average (mean) duration of unemployment was up over the month by four-tenths of a week in February to 12.8 weeks - it was 11.7 weeks in February of 1990. The median duration of unemployment was 6.1 weeks

in February - this measure has increased by 0.9 point from February 1990. 1.75 million (24.1 percent of the total) unemployed workers, had been jobless for 15 weeks or longer in February 1991, compared to 20.8 in February 1990.

The proportion of the unemployed who had lost their last job was 55.5 percent in February, up by 2.5 points from the previous month and up by 8.6 percentage points from last February. Job losers totaled 4.515 million in February, as opposed to 989,000 job leavers. Persons re-entering the labor force (1.994 million) and new entrants (633 thousand) constitute the remainder of the unemployed.

Discouraged Workers (Household Survey Data)

The number of discouraged workers - persons who report that they want to work but have not looked for jobs because they believed that none were available - totaled 941,000 in the fourth quarter of 1990, an increase of 110,000 from the previous quarter. This increase in the estimate of discouraged workers is consistent with the pattern of other employment indicators.

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Nonfarm payroll employment dropped by 184,000 to 109.587 million in February, following a revised January drop of 233,000. Nonfarm jobs have now fallen by 371,000 or by 0.3 percent since last February, with about all of the decline occurring in the private sector, while the public sector added 263,000 jobs. Large job losses occurred in manufacturing, with durable goods harder hit harder than nondurable goods industries in February.

The decline in manufacturing employment was 127,000 over the month, continuing a trend which has involved the loss of 1 million manufacturing jobs since the beginning of 1989. The largest losses over the month took place in durable goods manufacturing industries, with especially large losses in motor vehicles and lumber and wood products.

Construction gained 27,000 jobs in February on a seasonally adjusted basis. Construction employment has fallen by 8,000 since last February. In the mining sector, there was a 2,000 job gain in February. Oil and gas extraction accounted for the mining gain.

Service-producing sector employment was 85.501 million in February, experiencing a seasonally adjusted loss of 86,000. Retail trade fell by 69,000 jobs in February, mostly in food stores, eating & drinking places and food stores. Retail trade employment has fallen by 140,000 over the last year. Wholesale trade continued its declining trend in February; employment in wholesale trade is down 83,000 since last February. within the health services sector, health services added 32,000 jobs in February, while increasing by 578,000 over the year. Employment in business services declined by 18,000 over the month and has lost 68,000 jobs since last October.

Range of Unemployment Measures

Persons unemployed for 15 weeks or longer represented 1.6 percent of the civilian labor force in February, up by a tenth of a point since January. Job losers are now 3.6 percent of the civilian labor force (up by three-tenths of a point from the January level), while unemployed persons 25 years and older were at 5.3 percent of the civilian labor force 25 years of age and over.

Unemployed full-time jobseekers as a percent of the full-time civilian labor force were 6.4 percent, up again this month, from 6.0 percent last month and 5.8 percent in December. A variant unemployment rate designed to account for involuntary part-time workers was 9.1 percent in February, up from 8.5 percent in January and 8.4 percent in December. Another variant rate, designed to take discouraged workers into account on a quarterly basis, was 8.9 percent in the fourth quarter of 1990, up from 8.3 in the third quarter. Discouraged workers were 7.8 percent of the civilian labor force in the fourth quarter of 1989.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION REGULAR PROGRAM
(Not seasonally adjusted)

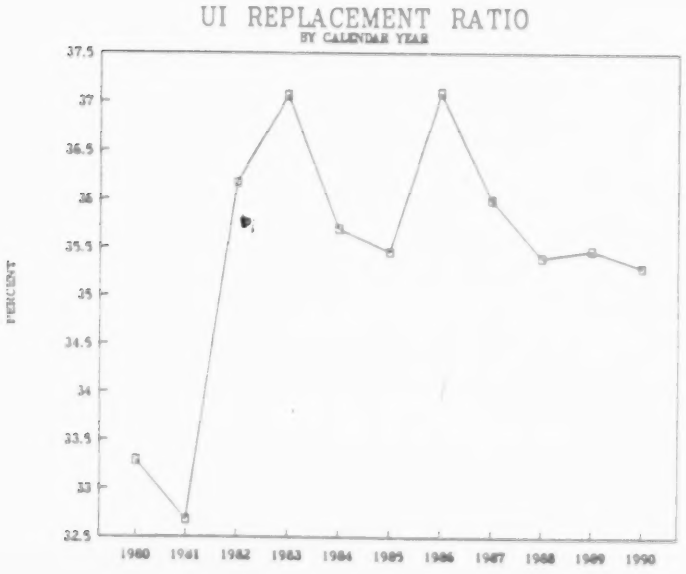
	FEB. 1991	JAN. 1991	FEB. 1990	NET CHANGE FROM JAN. 1991	NET CHANGE FROM FEB. 1990
CLAIMS ACTIVITIES					
Initial Claims	6,034	9,389	6,197	-3,355	-163
Continued Claims	57,121	62,311	51,836	-5,190	5,285
# Insured Unemployed *	14,206	13,258	13,142	948	1,064
Insured Unemployment Rate	2.7	2.6	2.6		
PAYMENT ACTIVITIES					
First Payments	3,450	4,354	3,041	-904	409
Final Payments	653	860	736	-207	-83
Weeks Compensated	43,763	46,433	39,915	-2,670	3,848
Net Benefit Payments	$5,628,569	$5,936,466	$4,985,734	-$307,897	$642,835
Average Weekly Check	$128.61	$127.85	$124.91	-$0.76	$3.71

* Reflects residents filing an intrastate continued claim and residents filing a continued claim against another state during the week which includes the 12th of the month.

Reflecting a shorter month, claims filed under the State UI program fell 3,355 or 35.7 percent from January 1991 totals and by 163 from February 1990. On the other hand, the number of insured unemployed rose by 948 or 7.2 percent from the previous month and by 1,064 or 8.1 percent from the same month last year. This increase pushed-up the insured unemployment rate to 2.7 percent, an increase of one-tenth-of-one-percent from the previous month and the previous year.

Net UI benefit payments fell during February, ending the month with a total net pay-out of $5.7 million, a decline of 5.2 percent from January 1991. In comparison to February 1990, however, benefit payments are up almost 13 percent, reflecting the increase in the number of insured unemployed and, to a lesser degree, the increase in the benefit maximum from $170 to $177 per week effective January 6, 1991.

For calendar year 1990, the ratio at which Unemployment Insurance replaces lost wages is estimated to remained steady at slightly over 35 percent of the statewide average weekly covered wage. This will be the third year in a row that the ratio will be in the 35-36 percent range. This contrasts to calendar year 1986 when the ratio jumped almost 2 percentage points due to the large number of workers furloughed from higher-than-average paying jobs in the oil and gas producing industries.



YEAR	AVERAGE WEEKLY CHECK	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE	UI REPLACEMENT RATIO
1980	$82.10	$246.64	33.3
1981	$88.95	$272.22	32.7
1982	$104.62	$289.20	36.2
1983	$110.67	$298.54	37.1
1984	$110.11	$308.44	35.7
1985	$113.09	$318.96	35.5
1986	$120.44	$324.69	37.1
1987	$120.14	$333.77	36.0
1988	$121.51	$343.26	35.4
1989	$124.06	$349.68	35.5
1990	$126.95	$359.68	35.3 *

* estimated

Area Economic Activity

(SOURCES: Published articles, government documents, private and public sector news releases and reports from local New Mexico Department of Labor Service Centers. In most cases, no attempt is made to verify accuracy of information from the above sources)

Statewide

According to a March 10 article in the Albuquerque Journal, a joint New Mexico-Arizona trade office in Mexico City will boost trade for both states and ultimately result in job creation. New Mexico state trade director Roberto Castillo said that the office will open in September. Castillo indicated that it would be possible and feasible for New Mexico exports to Mexico to double in value within the next five years, from $14.5 million to $29 million. The purpose of the new trade office is to find representatives and distributors in Mexico for New Mexico products, arrange licensing agreements and promote joint ventures between New Mexican and Mexican businesses. New Mexico has fallen behind many of the Western states in export revenues from all areas in recent years. New Mexico had $214 million in export sales in 1989, an 11 percent increase over 1989. This still left New Mexico 15th among the 17 western states in exports.

Bank of America, through its California parent BankAmerica, has purchased the failed ABQ Bank and Sandia Federal Credit Union from the Resolution Trust Corp. (RTC), gaining a statewide presence in the New Mexico financial industry. BankAmerica took the best loans held by the two thrifts as well as a network of 47 branch offices. The RTC gave BankAmerica $1.4 billion in cash to offset bank deposits, which count as a liability to the bank, and kept about the same amount of the former thrift's assets. The RTC has estimated that disposing of ABQ and Sandia will ultimately cost the nation's taxpayers $1.3 billion.

C.R. Anthony Co. has announced it will close its four stores in Albuquerque, leaving stores in twenty other New Mexico communities open. Nationwide, a total of 10 stores will be closed down. Four stores in Oklahoma City, one store in Tulsa, Oklahoma, one store in Eagle Pass, Texas will also be closed. Anthony's operations include 216 stores in 16 states with employment of about 5,300 people. The 24 stores in New Mexico have a total of 562 employees. The closing of the four Albuquerque stores will affect 106 employees.

According to a press release by New Mexico Governor Bruce King's office, the budget for state government, just approved by the Legislature and Governor King, includes money to expand the architectural barrier removal program of the Governor's Committee on Concerns of the Handicapped. The $80,000 funding for two staff persons, state-wide training sessions and increased monitoring activities is a very small but extremely important portion of the new two billion dollar budget.

Albuquerque Area

Building permits for new single-family homes in Albuquerque increased by 34 percent in January. According to figures from the city's Code Administration cited in an Albuquerque Journal article, 59 single-family permits were issued in January, compared to 44 permits in December. The number of permits issued in January was down by 19 percent from the 78 permits issued in January last year.

Cable Technology Corp. of Albuquerque has been selected to supply Honeywell Defense Avionics System Division with wire products used in complex electronic assemblies. Cable Technology, which began production in January of this year, currently has 22 employees but expects to increase that number to 150 by the mid-1990's. A company spokesman said that he expects the company to work exclusively for Honeywell for its first year, and to take on additional contracts in succeeding years. Sales are expected to be $1.5 million in 1991, and to increase to $5 million by the mid-1990's.

Fusion Incorporated, a manufacturer of paste brazing and soldering alloys, will build a plant in Albuquerque that will employ 10 to 15 people, hired mostly from the Albuquerque area. The 10,500-square-foot plant is scheduled to open in May and will consist of a complete manufacturing, packaging and shipping operation for Fusion Paste Alloys. The plant will also house the company's western sales office. (Fusion Incorporated also operates a plant in Santa Fe Springs, California.)

Trans World Airlines (TWA) will lay off 25 of its 53 Albuquerque employees as part of a nationwide cutback of personnel in as many as 18 cities. TWA's Albuquerque station manager said that workers in the maintenance and service departments were told that TWA was eliminating the jobs on March 17.

John Brooks Food Town, an Albuquerque grocery store destroyed by fire in January, will be rebuilt at its original location at Candelaria and 12th Street Northwest. The old store was 20,000 square feet and employed 50 people. The new store will have 23,000 to 25,000 square feet and employ 60 or more people.

U.S. Air will be cutting its staff from 19 to 5 at Albuquerque International Airport as part of a nationwide layoff program. The nation's fifth largest air carrier blamed the economy and high fuel prices for having to cut 3,680 employees nationally, according to a company spokesman. The airline will be left with about 47,000 employees. USAir will also be eliminating two flights from Albuquerque to Tucson. The airline will retain two other flights out of Albuquerque - both non-stop flights to Pittsburgh.

Duke City Molding Co., a wood products plant, has halted operations at its Albuquerque location for at least five weeks and laid off 60 employees. The plant closed down in late February. The firm hopes to reopen the plant in April, when 58 of the laid off workers would be recalled. Most of the laid off employees were production workers earning $8 an hour.

PETsMART, a Phoenix-based discount pet store chain, plans to build a $1.6 million store in Albuquerque. The 24,000-square-foot Albuquerque store scheduled to open in June will feature more than 7,000 pet products discounted below retail prices. The store will be located near Renaissance Boulevard and Montaño Road NE and will employ about 35 people.

Carlsbad Area:

Altek Systems Inc. an electronic component maker, is planning to consolidate its operations in Carlsbad, shutting down its Lamar, Colorado plant. Altek began operations in Carlsbad about a year ago in order to fill an order for Transportation Manufacturing Co. (TMC) in Roswell. The contract with TMC has expired, but Altek has diversified its customer base so it will not be affected by TMC's layoffs.

Española Area:

According to an article in the Rio Grande Sun, the lodger's tax received by the Chama Valley Chamber of Commerce has increased from $9,972 in 1987 to $14,053 in 1990. This increase is a good indicator that tourism is up substantially. Information requests about the Chama Valley are also up substantially.

Hobbs / Lovington Area:

The sale of **First Interstate Bank of Lea County** to United New Mexico Bank of Lea County should be completed by the end of March. United New Mexico announced its plans to purchase First Interstate banks in Lea County, Roswell and Albuquerque in 1990. According to Carl Guist, senior vice president of finance for United at corporate headquarters in Albuquerque, some employees will be laid off as a result of the merger. The exact number will be announced the time of the merger, but employees have been notified and severance packages will be provided.

Electro-Wire Truck & Industrial Products Group plans to develop a plant for designing and fabricating prototypes of products used by Transportation Manufacturing Corporation (TMC) of Roswell in its manufacturing of buses. The prototyping facility will initially employ 10 to 15 people. According to Rodger Gray, President of Industrial Development Corporation of Lea County, Electro-Wire officials have assured them that the recent layoffs at TMC in Roswell do not affect the company's decision to move part of its operation to Hobbs.

General Telephone is phasing out 14 jobs in its Hobbs division. All 14 positions are in the telephone company's dispatch system at Hobbs. Division Manager, Jimmy Shields, stated that the change in dispatch will be completed by June or July and that no other GTE jobs in Hobbs will be affected. The present dispatch system will be replaced by an Automated Work Assignment System which allows personnel to receive work assignments through a hand-held computer rather than the existing system which requires work be assigned, routed and dispatched via telephone or mobile radio.

Lincoln Area:

A coalition of environmental groups filed a request in the U.S District Court in Albuquerque asking for preliminary injunction against operations in the Scott Able and Poison timber areas near Cloudcroft. The groups contend that the logging will destroy or fragment numerous species listed as endangered or threatened including the Mexican spotted owl, the Sacramento Mountains salamander, the northern goshawk, the bald eagle, and the Mescalero thistle. According to a logging contractor for White Sands Forest Products, halting the logging activity in the area could eliminate about 150 jobs.

Rio Rancho Area:

Smith's Food and Drug Store in Rio Rancho is undergoing a 34,000 square-foot expansion, converting the store into one of the Smith's chain "superstores". When the work is completed this summer, the Rio Rancho Smith's complex will offer a dry-cleaner, an expanded self-service video center, a full-service smokehouse, floral shop and full-service delicatessen with salad bar. The building will be enlarged from 45,000 square feet to 79,200 square feet. The expansion will also lead to new jobs at the store, about doubling the present work force of 109.

Company officials at **Intel Corp.** say that company revenues jumped 25 percent last year to $3.9 billion. That compares to $3.1 billion in 1989. Net income also reached a record level in 1990, rising 66 percent to $650 million. Intel began New Mexico operations in 1983 and now has three New Mexico plants employing 1,800 people.

The Rio Rancho Observer recently printed a graph of single and multi-family building permits granted within the Rio Rancho city limits over the last six years. (Numbers do not include permits granted for additions and improvements to existing dwellings.) The graph shows that the number of permits granted fell from 1,453 in 1985 to 419 in 1990. A supplementary graph showing commercial-industrial permits showed no clear trend, moving from 35 permits in 1985 to 30 in 1990, with 53 permits granted in 1989 and 28 in 1988.

Roswell Area:

According to an article in the Albuquerque Journal, Roswell's largest employer, **Transportation Manufacturing Corporation (TMC)**, initially made an announcement in early February stating that approximately 507 workers would be laid off. Since that announcement, 839 employees or about one-third of TMC's work force have been laid off or have been informed that they will be laid off in the near future. Of the 839 workers, 112 of these workers were hired on a temporary basis and knew they would be terminated when their project was complete. TMC's layoffs were due to economic uncertainties and to lagging sales revenues resulting from discontinuing the manufacture of Greyhound buses.

Santa Fe Area:

The Santa Fe Car Co., Santa Fe's largest car dealership, closed down in late February. About 70 employees lost their jobs due to the closure.

Hotel Santa Fe opened in late March. The $10 million hotel is owned by a partnership between Picuris Pueblo and Yates Drilling Co. of Artesia. Picuris is one of the smallest and least populated of the 19 Pueblos in New Mexico. The tribe owns 51 percent of the hotel on Paseo de Peralta. The hotel hopes to hire as many as 20 Picuris and plans to have a total staff of between 80 and 100 employees.

Silver City Area:

The **J.C. Penney catalog store** opened its doors in Silver City in late February. The store is located on U.S. 180 East.

The **Coronado Theatre** will reopen in Lordsburg in mid-February.

Taos Area:

The **Taos News** reported that the Taos region's **ski areas** reported an extraordinarily busy three days during the Martin Luther King Jr. holiday weekend (Jan.18 - 20), with as many skiers as bought lift tickets during the Christmas - New Years holiday. Taos Ski Valley reported its highest number of skiers ever on January 19, with 4,779 skiers. The Ski Valley's limit is 4,800.

Plans have been announced by Colusa Inc. for **Las Sierras Plaza** in Taos which include: a $40 million golf course, country club, hotel, conference center, housing development, shopping center and performing-arts center on Taos Mesa and in the nearby Las Colonias valley. Las Sierras would make up the largest development ever proposed in Taos County.

The **Employment Security Division of the New Mexico Department of Labor** opened a new itinerant employment office in Taos Pueblo on February 21. John Pacheco, head of the Employment Security division in Taos, says that the new employment office is being opened in order to help reduce the high rate of joblessness in Taos Pueblo.

Glossary of Terms used in the New Mexico Labor Market Review

A. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYED, UNEMPLOYED, and UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Conceptually, persons in the civilian labor force are counted where they reside. These estimates are derived monthly; the reference period to which the estimates pertain is the calendar week including the 12th day of the month. This week is referred to as the "survey week."

Labor Force

The term "labor force" refers to an estimate of the number of persons, 16 years of age and older, classified as "Employed" or "Unemployed".

The "Civilian Labor Force" is the total labor force (as defined above), excluding persons in the Armed Forces. Most published data, including national and state estimates, pertain to the Civilian Labor Force.

Civilian Labor Force = Employed + Unemployed

Employed (Persons by place of residence)

Employed persons are those individuals, 16 years of age and older, who did any work at all during the survey week as paid employees, in their own business, profession or farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family operated business. Also counted as employed are those persons who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or personal reasons. Individuals are counted only once even though they may hold more than one job.

Unemployed

Unemployed persons comprise all persons who did not work during the survey week but who made specific efforts to find a job within the previous 4 weeks and were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all, were available for work, but were not actively seeking work because they were (a) waiting to be called back to a job from which they were laid off; or (b) waiting to report to a new job within 30 days.

Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian force.

B. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (Jobs by place of work)

This monthly employment-by-industry series refers to the number of persons on individual employer payrolls during the reference period each month. The reference period for all employers, except federal government, is the pay period which includes the twelfth of the month. For federal government establishments, the reference period used is the last day of the calendar month. Intermittent federal workers are counted if they performed any service during the month.

This data excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid volunteers or family workers, domestic workers in individual households and the Armed Forces. (Civilian military jobs are counted). Also omitted are employees on leave without pay or on strike for the entire reference period.

It is important to note that this data series differs from the total employment estimates described in Section A.- Civilian Labor Force, Employed, Unemployed and Unemployment Rate, because the nonagricultural wage and salary series is based on a job by place of work concept while the total employment series is based on an employed person by place of residence concept.

C. ADDITIONAL TERMINOLOGY

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

There are approximately 300 designated MSAs in the U. S., and New Mexico contains three: The Albuquerque MSA (Bernalillo County), the Las Cruces MSA (Dona Ana County) and the Santa Fe MSA (Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties).

An MSA is a statistical standard designated and defined by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards (OFSPS). MSA's are designated so that governmental agencies will use a common geographical classification in the production of data on metropolitan areas in the nation. The general concept of an MSA is one of a large population nucleus, together with any adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus.

Quadrants

In order to improve the overview of state employment conditions given on the front page of the Review, the state has been divided into geographic quadrants which exclude the three Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

1.)The northeast quadrant includes Colfax, Guadalupe, Harding, Mora, Quay, Rio Arriba, San Miguel, Taos, Torrance, and Union counties.
2.)The southeast quadrant includes Chaves, Curry, De Baca, Eddy, Lea, Lincoln, Otero, and Roosevelt counties.
3.)The southwest quadrant includes Catron, Grant, Hidalgo, Luna, Sierra, Socorro, and Valencia counties.
4.)The northwest quadrant includes Cibola, McKinley, Sandoval, and San Juan counties.

This division of the state into quadrants follows the pattern established by the periodic wage surveys conducted by the Economic Research and Analysis Bureau.

Labor Force Participation Rate

The number of persons in the labor force as a percent of the total population, 16 years of age or older.

Estimate

An approximate figure arrived at following specified procedures, thoughtful consideration of facts and/or approximate calculations, is an estimate. It does not imply an exact figure and may be subject to change or revision as additional facts or improved techniques become available. Estimates based on early sample returns or heavily upon the judgment of an Analyst because important information is as yet unavailable are identified as Preliminary Estimates.

Revised Estimate

This is a figure which has been developed using additional data or new techniques. It may not significantly change previously issued figure.

Benchmark

Estimates are normally based on a sample or less than complete preliminary information. Revision of initial data based upon reasonably complete information is called a "Benchmark". A Benchmark, then, is a periodic planned revision.

Goods-producing Sector

The "Goods-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes the construction, manufacturing and mining industries.

Services-producing Sector

The "Services-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes: transportation & public utilities, trade, finance, insurance & real estate, services and government.

1990 NEW MEXICO POPULATION FIGURES

COUNTIES & MUNICIPALITIES (ranked highest to lowest)

Ranking	County	Population
1	Bernalillo	480,577
2	Dona Ana	135,510
3	Santa Fe	98,928
4	San Juan	91,605
5	Sandoval	63,319
6	McKinley	60,686
7	Chaves	57,849
8	Lea	55,765
9	Otero	51,928
10	Eddy	48,605
11	Valencia	45,235
12	Curry	42,207
13	Rio Arriba	34,365
14	Grant	27,676
15	San Miguel	25,743
16	Cibola	23,794
17	Taos	23,118
18	Los Alamos	18,115
19	Luna	18,110
20	Roosevelt	16,702
21	Socorro	14,764
22	Colfax	12,925
23	Lincoln	12,219
24	Quay	10,823
25	Torrance	10,285
26	Sierra	9,912
27	Hidalgo	5,958
28	Mora	4,264
29	Guadalupe	4,156
30	Union	4,124
31	Catron	2,563
32	DeBaca	2,252
33	Harding	987

Ranking	Municipality	Population
1	Albuquerque	384,736
2	Las Cruces	62,126
3	Santa Fe	55,859
4	Roswell	44,654
5	Farmington	33,997
6	Rio Rancho	32,505
7	Clovis	30,954
8	Hobbs	29,115
9	Alamogordo	27,596
10	Carlsbad	24,952
11	Gallup	19,154
12	Las Vegas	14,753
13	Deming	10,970
14	Portales	10,690
15	Silver City	10,683
16	Artesia	10,610
17	Lovington	9,322
18	Grants	8,626
19	Espanola	8,389
20	Sunland Park	8,179
21	Socorro	8,159
22	Raton	7,372
23	Tucumcari	6,831
24	Belen	6,547
25	Truth or Consequences	6,221
26	Los Lunas	6,013
27	Bernalillo	5,960
28	Aztec	5,479
29	Corrales	5,453
30	Bloomfield	5,214
31	Ruidoso	4,600
32	Taos	4,065
33	Los Ranchos de Albuquerque	3,955

Ranking	Municipality	Population
34	Bosque Farms	3,791
35	Lordsburg	2,951
36	Eunice	2,676
37	Tularosa	2,615
38	Bayard	2,598
39	Clayton	2,484
40	Santa Rosa	2,263
41	Jal	2,156
42	Mesilla	1,975
43	Milan	1,911
44	Central	1,835
45	Questa	1,707
46	Hurley	1,534
47	Moriarty	1,399
48	Fort Sumner	1,269
49	Springer	1,262
50	Loving	1,243
51	Hatch	1,136
52	Carrizozo	1,075
53	Chama	1,048
54	Pecos	1,012
55	Texico	966
56	Hagerman	961
57	Mountainair	926
58	Ruidoso Downs	920
59	Dexter	898
60	Logan	870
61	Magdelena	861
62	Capitan	842
63	Estancia	792
64	Cimarron	774
65	Tatum	768
66	Cuba	760

Ranking	Municipality	Population
67	Melrose	662
68	Columbus	641
69	Cloudcroft	636
70	Vaughn	633
71	Williamsburg	456
72	Jemez Springs	413
73	Red River	387
74	Roy	362
75	Tijeras	340
76	Lake Arthur	336
77	Wagon Mound	319
78	Reserve	319
79	San Jon	277
80	Maxwell	247
81	San Ysidro	233
82	Corona	215
83	Elida	201
84	Eagle Nest	189
85	Willard	183
86	Des Moines	168
87	Dora	167
88	Mosquero	164
89	Encino	131
90	Floyd	117
91	Grady	110
92	Virden	108
93	Hope	101
94	Angel Fire	93
95	House	85
96	Folsom	71
97	Causey	57
98	Grenville	24

NEW MEXICO
1990 CENSUS

COUNTY	TOTAL	WHITE 1/	HISPANIC ORIGIN	AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO OR ALEUT 1/	BLACK 1/	ASIAN OR PACIFIC ISLANDER 1/	OTHER RACE 1/	TOTAL MINORITY 2/
NEW MEXICO	1,515,069	764,164	579,224	128,068	27,642	12,587	3,384	750,905
BERNALILLO	480,577	267,965	178,310	14,191	11,862	6,692	1,557	212,612
CATRON	2,563	1,808	728	18	7	2	0	755
CHAVES	57,849	34,792	21,271	285	1,094	242	165	23,057
CIBOLA	23,794	6,491	8,109	8,945	179	62	8	17,303
COLFAX	12,925	6,571	6,190	65	29	15	55	6,354
CURRY	42,207	28,331	10,015	242	2,772	738	109	13,876
DEBACA	2,252	1,480	736	30	2	0	4	772
DONA ANA	135,510	55,158	76,448	805	1,968	1,013	118	80,352
EDDY	48,605	30,236	17,145	209	742	163	110	18,369
GRANT	27,676	13,241	14,061	194	120	57	3	14,435
GUADALUPE	4,156	597	3,505	16	7	26	5	3,559
HARDING	987	517	461	5	2	1	1	470
HIDALGO	5,958	2,917	2,984	19	9	29	0	3,041
LEA	55,765	36,089	16,598	319	2,546	165	48	19,676
LINCOLN	12,219	8,585	3,427	118	60	21	8	3,634
LOS ALAMOS	18,115	15,467	2,008	112	88	421	19	2,648
LUNA	18,110	9,113	8,628	87	209	51	22	8,997
MCKINLEY	60,686	9,614	7,764	42,700	282	218	108	51,072
MORA	4,264	615	3,623	12	2	1	11	3,649
OTERO	51,928	33,268	12,380	2,689	2,650	872	69	18,660
QUAY	10,823	6,497	4,060	76	124	35	31	4,326
RIO ARRIBA	34,365	4,375	24,955	4,830	117	40	48	29,990
ROOSEVELT	16,702	11,702	4,548	114	210	91	37	5,000
SANDOVAL	63,319	32,390	17,372	12,176	844	455	82	30,929
SAN JUAN	91,605	45,813	12,009	33,108	402	183	90	45,792
SAN MIGUEL	25,743	4,689	20,491	168	145	116	134	21,054
SANTA FE	98,928	46,450	48,939	2,284	505	439	311	52,478
SIERRA	9,912	7,419	2,379	64	29	12	9	2,493
SOCORRO	14,764	5,972	7,057	1,424	106	195	10	8,792
TAOS	23,118	6,401	15,008	1,473	46	70	120	16,717
TORRANCE	10,285	6,224	3,892	111	34	20	4	4,061
UNION	4,124	2,718	1,390	10	2	3	1	1,406
VALENCIA	45,235	20,659	22,733	1,169	448	139	87	24,576

1/ Not of Hispanic Origin

2/ Total Minority is an unduplicated count of Hispanics and all races other than White.

NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
LABOR SERVICE CENTER DIRECTORY

OFFICE	DIRECTOR	PHONE #	STREET ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP
ALAMOGORDO	GEANNE MONTES (acting)	437-9210	901 ALASKA AVENUE	ALAMOGORDO	88310
ALBUQUERQUE	LOUIE TAPIA	841-9300	501 MOUNTAIN ROAD	ALBUQUERQUE	87103
RIO RANCHO SATELLITE OFFICE		891-1911	4110 SABANA GRANDE AVENUE	RIO RANCHO	87124
CASUAL LABOR	LEROY BACA	841-8996	700 COPPER	ALBUQUERQUE	87103
DIAL-A-TEEN	VENA GORDON	247-3691	807 MOUNTAIN ROAD	ALBUQUERQUE	87102
ARTESIA	BENNY INMAN	748-1303	704 W. MAIN	ARTESIA	88210
CARLSBAD	JOHNNY RODRIGUEZ	887-1174	323 S. HALAGUENO	CARLSBAD	88220
CLOVIS	BOBBY ANN DICTSON	762-4571	1601 SUTTER PLACE	CLOVIS	88101
PORTALES SATELLITE OFFICE		356-8576	1100 COMMUNITY WAY	PORTALES	88130
ESPANOLA	PAULINE ANTOINE	753-2285	ONATE STREET	ESPANOLA	87532
FARMINGTON	DEE McANINCH	327-6126	600 W. ARRINGTON STREET	FARMINGTON	87401
GALLUP	JOE R. MARTINEZ	863-3884	814 S. SECOND STREET	GALLUP	87301
GRANTS	HELEN DAYAN	287-9441	221 W. SANTA FE AVENUE	GRANTS	87020
HOBBS	DON SHAVER	393-5188	204 W. PARK	HOBBS	88240
LAS CRUCES	ASCENSION LOPEZ	524-6250	226 S. ALAMEDA	LAS CRUCES	88001
LAS VEGAS	FELIX MONTANO	425-6451	833 GRAND AVENUE	LAS VEGAS	87701
RATON	TED ORTIZ	445-2784	201 S. SECOND STREET	RATON	87740
ROSWELL	FEBE CATANO	624-6040	108 E. BLAND	ROSWELL	88201
SANTA FE	PAT PADILLA	827-7434	301 W. DE VARGAS	SANTA FE	87501
SILVER CITY	JOYCE HAMMACK	538-3737	410 W. BROADWAY	SILVER CITY	88062
DEMING SATELLITE OFFICE		546-0192	109 EAST PINE STREET	DEMING	88030
SOCORRO	DANNY TRUJILLO	835-0067	109 FAULKNER	SOCORRO	87801
TAOS	JOHNNY PACHECO	758-4219	PASEO DEL CANON	TAOS	87571
TUCUMCARI	GARRY ENOX	461-2734	119 S. SECOND	TUCUMCARI	88401

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